The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,097—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Ports and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Presidencies, of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
♦	ARCHA M	3220	500	T. F. Creery	28th Oct.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	5898	2674	J. Orman	4th Nov.
♦	SIAM	3945	500	H. T. Weigbell	11th "
B.I.	ROME	5645	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
♦	CLYDE	4126	870	J. L. Parfit R.N.R.	25th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
♦	SHANNON	4187	800	E. Crowe	9th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5813	1000	M. de Horsey	16th "
♦	SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
					1894.
♦	CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	6th January.
B.I.	BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
♦	SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	27th "
♦	CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I.	ROME	5645	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

♦ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

1st Nov. 15th Nov. 29th Nov. 13th Dec. 27th " .

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. RAGUENEM	G. Wallusching	4,469	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,335	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste & St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,293	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 16th November.
16th December, and 11th January 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th November.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,327	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Airey	3,393	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

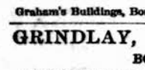
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NOTES:

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 29th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES.
DINNER SERVICES.
CHAMBER SERVICES.
TOILET SETS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.

HARLEQUIN AND ROCKINGHAM WARE.
DOULTON ART WARE.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.

S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

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By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
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DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

MOSQUITO BITE LOTION.

THE MOST EFFECTUAL,
THE SAFEST,
THE MOST PLEASANT,
IS

TREACHER and Co.'s Mosquito Bite Lotion in all cases of Bites from Insects.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price per Bottle	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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CHEMISTS, &c.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARRIS,
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IMPORTERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS of all Descriptions,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MEDICAL APPLIANCES,
MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., etc.
Laboratories and Dispensaries are Under the Charge of Qualified English Chemists.
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GUNS!!

The CHEAPEST HOUSE for Ammunition in INDIA.

ELEY'S BROWN CARTRIDGES.
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CASH	Rs. 9 8	per 100.
PRICES	" 82 0	per 1,000.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
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FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME Age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

—PHOTOGRAPHIC— APPARATUS.

The Camera for Tourists and VISITORS is

THE "KODAK"

HAND CAMERA.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1	97 8	108 0
No. 2	130 0	145 0
No. 3	160 0	177 8
No. 4	207 8	228 0
No. 5	270 0	300 0

SPARE SPOOLS,
DEVELOPING OUTFIT,
ALL ACCESSORIES.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH AND VERTICAL TYPES.

In Stock or in Progress.

30' by 7' by 125 lbs. working pressure. LANCASHIRE BOILERS and VERTICAL CROSS TUBE of 8, 10 and 12 H. P. Specially imported Extra quality Siemens-Martin mild Steel under Guaranteed test—Anti-collapsible flanged Flues with welded longitudinal joints made by special machinery. Latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

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Rs. 35-8 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
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SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
45, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonised Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELLING OFF!!

SELLING OFF!!

☞ FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY ☜

SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

Price Re. One only for entire collection.

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AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTE.—36 kinds Vegetables and 24 kinds Flowers.

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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

CAMERAS MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

HAND CAMERAS.

FALLOWFIELD'S "FACILE"—THE "IDEAL."

THE KODAK.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT THE "OPTIMUS."

NOVELTIES IN SHUTTERS.

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DALMEYER, GRUBB, VOIGTLANDER.

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Of all important makers, including
WRATTEN and WAINWRIGHT'S, ILFORD'S, MARION'S, THOMAS'S, EDWARD'S.
Condition guaranteed.

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ALL ACCESSORIES.

Send for our Illustrated Price List.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at No. 17, HUMMUM STREET, where they are showing a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS, specially Selected by their Manager in Europe, and consisting of CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, TAPESTRIES, ORNAMENTS, PLATEDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also a Selection of real Oil Paintings by English Artists.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

No. 17, Hummum Street. No. 17, Hummum Street.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

S. J. TELLERY & CO.,

MORI GATE, DELHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TOURISTS, CONNOISSEURS OF INDIAN ART, and the General Public are informed that our Business Premises have undergone Extensive Alteration and Improvement, and that Our

NEW GRAND SHOW ROOMS

WILL BE READY FOR

INSPECTION OF GOODS,

From all Parts of India and Burmah, on the 15th SEPTEMBER.

Our STOCK is Replete with Every Description of

INDIAN ART INDUSTRIES.

The Show will be an Exhibition in itself, and well worth a Visit.

VISITORS will find our Vast Collection of INDIAN ARTWARE most Interesting. Our Workshops, too (where Every Kind of Indian Artware is Manufactured by workmen Imported from all Parts of India), will well Repay a Visit, and we Especially Invite Visitors to Delhi to Inspect them.

N.B.—For the Convenience of Visitors to Delhi

WE HAVE OPENED

BRANCH SHOW ROOMS

In CHANDNI CHOWK, Near the Institute and Clock Tower.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Indian Goods in the World is at

TELLERY'S NEW GRAND SHOW ROOMS, AT DELHI.

CARPETS AND RUGS,

Over 200 in Stock, of the Best Old Designs and Guaranteed Vegetable Dyes.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR	REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR	PRINCESSES	5 "	"	50
BAHADUR	No. 1	4½ "	"	100
BAHADUR	" 2	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR	" 3	3¾ "	"	100
BAHADUR	MANILLAS	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR	MORNING WHIFFS	3 "	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 55.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
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Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
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LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

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With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

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100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
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Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs. a.	
El Diploma, 25 in a box	6 0	per Box.
Cordelia 50 "	5 0	"
La Odaliscs 50 "	4 0	"
Vera 25 "	3 0	"
Sine Rival 50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina 50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	3 12
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7 8

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

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Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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(LATE SKATING RINK).
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 1st NOV.
STEEN-HUDSON,
MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY CO.
PROFESSOR CHAS. N. STEEN,
The King of wheel readers and mesmerical wonder-workers.
MADAME MARTHA STEEN,
The Empress of Second-sight and Mental Telegraphists from Buckingham Palace, Grand Opera House, Tivoli, Covent Garden, Hanlon, Lees, and leading Theatres of the United States.
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The Talented Solo Pianist and Composer.
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The Charming Cantatrice and Comedienne of Williamson, Garner and Musgrove Company.
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"The Kohinoor of Colored Komedy."
POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Box Plan at SOUNY & Co's.
Representative .....Mr. TRAVERS-VALE.

THE MacIVER CHARTERED S. S. "KESTOR" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1893. Agents.

BELLARY RACES, 1893.
DECEMBER 5TH, 7TH AND 9TH.
OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races on 5th and 7th CLOSE on NOV. 1. For Prospectus see W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 10 of Sept. 30. FINAL ENTRANCES on NOV. 25.
All Gentlemen Riders allowed 7 lbs.
J. VANS AGNEW,
Hon. Secy., Bellary Races.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of GUNNIES (equal in quality to Samples, which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Barsee, Bhoowunggur, Bhusawal, Dhulia, Kalgaum, and Veeramgaum during the ensuing Season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be made in writing to
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th October, 1893.

A CARD.
MITCHELL & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF TURKISH AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
IMPORTERS OF BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES;
Also
SUMATRAS, JAVAS AND TRICHY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Cigars or Cigarettes not Approved can be Exchanged.
Price Lists Gratis on Application to
MITCHELL & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
74, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1893. 2ND.—To declare a Dividend. 3RD.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. 4TH.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. 5TH.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th November to 16th November, 1893, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
J. S. KEAY, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
His Attorneys.
Bombay, 28th October, 1893.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Rates, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Statements of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Bank Rates and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance,...Rs. 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the municipal office on MONDAY, the 6th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Report of the Committee appointed to arrange, in consultation with the Commissioner, for the provision of a retiring room and library for Councillors.
2. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 25th inst.
3. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—Recommending for sanction the repairing of the 22 existing meat-vans at a cost of Rs. 6,050, instead of the renewal of the same at a cost of Rs. 13,200.
4. Recommending for sanction the purchase, from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., at a cost of £35, of a 5 inches quadruple acting donkey pump, for the Love Grove Pumping Station.
5. Report of the Committee appointed on 18th September last, to consider and report on the draft By-laws framed by the Commissioner under Section 461, clauses (a), (b), (f), (g) (h), (i) and (p) of the Municipal Act.
6. Further consideration of the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1892-93, together with the Standing Committee's Review thereof, and the Report of the Municipal Auditors.
7. Letter to the President, from the Commissioner, renewing his proposal that the Corporation should make a grant of Rs. 500, towards the Prize Fund of the Bombay Art Society.
8. Resolution of the Standing Committee as under:—Regarding the proposed improvement of the Matharpacady Road, Recommending for sanction the carrying out of certain improvements at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,138.
9. Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Whitworth, forwarding copy of Government Resolution, No. 6,376, same department, same date, on the subject of the clothing grant to, and free quarters for, the Bombay City police.
10. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, on the subject of entry for Municipal purposes within Railway limits. Stating that the opinion contained in Government Resolution No. 4073, dated 8th November 1892, was based upon legal advice and that His Excellency the Governor in Council is not disposed to cancel the order, unless it is held by a judicial decision to be incorrect.
11. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of pensions for officers whose service has partly been performed under local bodies and has partly been rendered to the Government.
12. Letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary, Port Trust, reporting the measures proposed to be adopted to abate the nuisance of the garbling of grain and seeds on the Port Trust Estate, Mandvi Ward.
13. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—Requesting the approval of the Corporation to the transfer of Rs. 2,855, from savings in the Budget Grant, Fire Brigade, section I, establishment, to section II, rent.
14. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs 888, to meet the cost of certain extra works in connection with the collecting night-soil depot at Colaba.
15. Recommending for sanction the renewal of the lease for a period of three or five years, of the chawls and stables for the Health Dept. on Foras Road, at a monthly rental of Rs. 330, Water and Halalkhor taxes to be paid by the Municipality, and stating that, in the opinion of the Committee, it would be desirable to enter into a lease of three years only, if the premises can be obtained on the same terms.
16. Report of the Committee appointed on 25th July 1892 on the question of providing burying ground for the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities.
17. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letters from the Conservator and Deputy Conservator of Forests on the subject of the Conservancy of Tulsi Forest.
18. Notice of motion from Dr. M. Shroff, Esq., that the Commissioner be asked to report regarding the success or otherwise of Messrs. Garlick's three furnace regenerative incinerator.
19. Letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting that the agreement entered into with the Bombay Tramway Company for working Tramways in this City will expire on 12th March 1894. Stating that the Corporation has the right of buying up the concern upon declaring its intention to do so, within six months after that date. Recommending that a small Committee be appointed to consider the question, and stating that the purchase would cost the Corporation something under 80 lakhs of rupees.
20. Report of the Health Officer for the second quarter of 1893, and memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Health Officer.
21. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, with reference to petition from Messrs. Hormusji Nowroji, Bejanji Jamsetji and Nasarwanji Ruttonji on the subject of water connections to their stables at Chandanwadi.
22. Return of cases decided by the High Court and the Small Causes Court in 1892-93, in which the Municipality was either the plaintiff or the defendant or the appellant or the respondent.
23. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road, September 1893.
24. Letter to the Secretary, from Hadji Siddik Hadji Moos, suggesting that a mango tree similar to the one found in the gardens at Karachi should be made in the Victoria Gardens.
25. Letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding copy of a resolution and plan received from the Secretary, Port Trust, and requesting the sanction of the Corporation, under section 327 of the Municipal Act, to the roads therein referred to being named "Quay Street," "Kasara Street," "Magazine Street" and "Connaught Road."
26. Notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq. (1) Regarding the inconvenience caused by children fouling the public roads, and (2) regarding the improvement of the quality of the milk supply.
27. Letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction to an increase in the law charges for the current year.
28. Letter from Mr. Ramsanbhai Babunbhai, requesting that his contract or compensation be allowed to him in connection with the contract for the supply of bullocks and carts.
29. Letter from Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Santo[illegible] Engineers of London, asking that they may be [illegible] Engineers to the Municipality.
By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 27th October 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE HONOURABLE H. M. BIRDWOOD,
A BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF NEEDLE-WORK AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
ON THE 3RD AND 4TH NOVEMBER,
FROM 3 P. M. TO 8 P. M.,
In AID of the BUILDING FUND of the BOWEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BOMBAY.
All Articles Reasonably Priced.
A Special STALL for Children.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.
The following Ladies have kindly agreed to hold Stalls, and will gladly receive any Contributions and Work, which should be sent in as early as possible:—
Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. GOSTLING, The Dell, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. GREIG, Marine Lines.
Mrs. DAVEY, General Telegraph Office.
Mrs. GARDNER, Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Road.
Mrs. J. MACDONALD, Scottish Schools, Byculla.
Mrs. MACKENZIE, The Rock, Mazagon.
Mrs. NEUBERG, Middle Colaba.
Mrs. SMEATON, Clerk Bunder, Mazagon.
Mrs. SPENCER, Land's End, Malabar.
Mrs. STIVEN, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill.
D. M. INGLIS,
Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 14th October, 1893.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WITH reference to the Notice published under the Signature of GOCULDAS MADHOWJI, in the "Bombay Samachar," "Jam-e-Jamshed," and the English Dailies of the 24th October, 1893, regarding the PROMISSORY NOTE for ONE LAKH of RUPEES executed by the said Gocouldas Madhowji in my favour and payable on the 21st October, 1893, I hereby inform the Public that the Allegations made in the said NOTICE are ENTIRELY GROUNDLESS and made by the said Gocouldas Madhowji with a view to find an Excuse for Non-payment of the amount due on the said Promissory Note. I further say that the payment of the said Promissory Note has nothing whatever to do with the Power of Attorney referred to in the said Notice, and Gocouldas Madhowji knows very well that I have neither assigned nor have any intention of assigning the said Promissory Note to any person, and the Notice in question has been caused to be published as a counterblast to the Suit which the said Gocouldas Madhowji knows I intend to file against him to recover the amount of the said Promissory Note with interest and costs. I say it is false that I have violated any of the terms of the said Agreement as alleged in the said Notice.
વરજી નંદજી,
i. e., VUSSONJEE NUNDJEE.

LONDON PUBLISHERS'
ANNOUNCEMENTS OF
RECENT BOOKS.
LONGMANS' INDIAN LIBRARY.
NEW VOLUMES.
Oct. 1893. CAN THIS BE LOVE? A New Novel by Mrs. Parr, Author of 'Dorothy Fox.'
Nov. 1893. MONTEZUMA'S DAUGHTER. A New Novel by H. Rider Haggard. With 25 Illustrations by M. Greiffenhagen.
Dec. 1893. WHAT NECESSITY KNOWS. A New Novel by L. Dougall, Author of 'Beggars All.'
Jan. 1894. A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE. A New Novel by Stanley J. Weyman, Author of 'The House of the Wolf.'
VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.
THE FIRST CROSSING OF GREENLAND. By F. Nansen. With 143 Illustrations and a Map.
THE REFUGEES. A New Novel by A. Conan Doyle, Author of 'Micah Clarke.'
ERIC BRIGHTEYES. By H. Rider Haggard. With 51 Illustrations by L. Speed.
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DARKNESS AND DAWN. 2 Vols. By F. W. Farrar, D.D.
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FOR PRICE APPLY TO ANY BOOKSELLER.

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THE MAHOMEDANS: or, The History of Hindustan (including Bengal) to the time of Warren Hastings and the Regulating Act (1774). By J. D. Rees, C.I.E., of the Madras Civil Service, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras. [In the press.] Other volumes are in Preparation.

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WITH 206 DIAGRAMS.
* This book is specially designed for the use of Pupils in Indian High Schools. Questions are appended to each Chapter, and there is also a collection of Questions on Physics selected from the Madras University Matriculation Papers, 1881-1892, and the Bombay University School Final Examination Papers.

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NOTICE.—Editions of this Book are being prepared both in TAMIL and TELUGU.

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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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NOTICES.

BENGAL TIMBER TRADING CO., LD.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the above Company, and are prepared to receive Orders, or to Tender for the Supply of Teak, and other Descriptions of Timber cut to any Size.
Sal Sleepers cut to Sizes suitable to requirements of Railways can also be procured. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld.,
41, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th October, 1893.

POSTAL NOTICE.
THE MEMBERS of the ROYAL COMMISSION on OPIUM not already in India are expected to ARRIVE at the beginning of NOVEMBER, and the Commission will probably begin its Sittings in Calcutta about the middle of that month, and will subsequently visit most of the Provinces. All Letters and other Articles intended for Members of the Commission, if addressed as below, and not to a Post-town, will be forwarded in accordance with a programme of the movements of the Commission:—
A. B.
ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM,
CAMP.
A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office.
Calcutta, the 23rd October, 1893.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate Application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 13th November, 1893.
Printed Form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.
NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL distribution of the Assets of the Company at rate of Rupees Four per Share will be paid to registered Shareholders of the Company at Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates on and after the 28th Day of OCTOBER, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.
E. G. CABRAL,
Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OIL, during the year 1894, viz.:—
200 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.
80 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
A Sample of not less than 20 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for Trial.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th October, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.
TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1893, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the broad and metre gauge sections of the Company's system commencing 1st JANUARY, 1894, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.
2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeepers Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.
5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a Deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tender.
6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.
7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 10th October, 1893.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COCK, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS R. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at .....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 ½ p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, July 17, 1893. Offg. Manager.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices, OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAPS!
LATEST SHAPES.
FULL FRONTS, BAG TOPS,
LINED SILK.
FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.
COLOURED VELVET CORDS.
BROWN BUCKSKIN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the month on rising in the morning, sallowness, scarvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution: Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; and is also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.
Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 10-15 a.m.
Bombay Native Dispensary Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.
Association Football Tournament, Loyal North Lancashire vs. Lancashire Fusiliers.
Bombay Revolver Club, Meeting on the Sands, near Church Gate Station.
Inter-Schools' Cricket Match.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Mr. Choonilal Lalloobhai Parrekh's Lecture, the People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 6-p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—H. M. S. Lapwing, from Persian Gulf.
Yesterday :—H. M. S. Eupharaties, from Portsmouth ; Himalaya (s), London ; Time (s), Melbourne ; Chanda (s), Bussrah ; and Aljofar (schr), Quilimane.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—R. I. M. S. Clive, from Calcutta ; Java (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Java left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bombay entered the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Scindia yesterday.

SENT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM.—A Hindu leper, named Nathoo Bava, aged fifty years, was yesterday removed, in a Municipal van, from the J. J. Hospital, to the Malcongs Leper Asylum.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN OLD MAN.—Keshev Narayan, residing at Kandewady, has made a report to the police, that his father, named Narayan Ramchandr, aged seventy years, suffering from fever, left home, on Thursday last, and has not since returned.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—Members are requested to meet at Church Gate Station, to-morrow morning, (October 29) at 6-30 a.m. The ride will be to Bhandup. The annual general meeting takes place on Monday, 9 p.m., at the Apollo Bundor Refreshment Rooms, by kind permission of Mr. W. B. Green.

SEVERELY SCALDED.—Ganpat Rajaram, aged twenty-five years, residing at Chinchpoogly, had the whole of his right side from the shoulder to the hip scalded owing to the bursting of some pipes at Bomonji Petit Mills, at Chinchpoogly, while at work there. The injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital and after being treated was sent home.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At 1-30 p.m., on Thursday, while a horse, attached to a landau, being driven along Harkness Road, the animal shied and dragged the carriage into a neighbouring gutter, breaking one of the wheels. At the time of the accident, there was in the carriage a Hindu lady, the wife of Mr. Tribhovandass Varjeevandass, but she escaped unhurt.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Spring Flower	F. Ward.
Overture	The Armourer	Lorizing.
Valse	The Women of the Guard	Bucalossi.
Selection	Il Martiti	Donizetti.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Roggetti.
Galop	Les Patineurs	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE FOOTBALL.—By kind permission of Colonel Swann and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway will play at the Marine Lines Football Tournament, at 4-30 this evening, instead of the Victoria Gardens :—

Quick March	The Arab's Farewell	S Griffiths
Overture	Gemma Di Resburgo	Mercfeber
Polka	The Little Trumpeters	J Gung'l
Selection	Patience	F Godfrey
Valse	Wiener Blut	Strauss
Galop	Wally	Heinsdorff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE.—Gopinath Heerji, a tobacconist, having his shop, at Bazar Road, Cammateepoora, has made a report to the police that, at 10 p.m., on Thursday last, he closed his shop and went home, and on the following morning, at 1 o'clock, smoke was seen emanating from it, and on the doors being burst open, a quantity of tobacco and biddies were found to be on fire. The flames were immediately extinguished by the neighbours, but before the damage to the extent of Rs. 100 was done to the goods in the shop. The origin of the fire was supposed to be due to some sulphur matches, which were carelessly left in the shop.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Currimbux Alawoodin and Sardari, woman, were charged, at the instance of Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Chief Inspector of the Opium Department, with being in possession of fifteen tolas of opium, in contravention of Section 9 of Act I of 1878. Along with Inspector Briscoe, the Chief Inspector, in consequence of information received, had the rooms of the two accused, at Falkland Road, searched, when the opium was discovered under the bedding of the female prisoner. A small quantity was found in the possession of the first accused. There was not sufficient evidence against the latter, and he was, therefore, discharged. The Magistrate, after examining the female prisoner, remarked that no scales or weights were discovered in her possession ; and there was nothing to lead to the suspicion that she was in the habit of contravening the provisions of the Act. She was, therefore, lightly dealt with, being fined Rs. 20. The opium found with her was confiscated and ordered to be sent to the Collector.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good, placed Dhakoo Govind, an old offender, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of escaping from police custody, under Section 224. It appears that on the 4th of August, 1888, the accused and four other persons were arrested on a charge of house-breaking by night and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 214, belonging to a woman, named Anandi, and while the police were making inquiries, in connection with that burglary, the accused managed to escape from their custody by slipping his hands from the hand-cuffs, and as his whereabouts could not be traced, the charge, which was then pending against him, was withdrawn by the police. The rest of the accused, who had been arrested with him, were subsequently placed before the then Magistrate, and the charge against them having been proved, were sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. Yesterday morning, the accused who had been at large for the last five years, was recognized and arrested by a police sepoy, who was then making inquiries, in connection with some other theft. As the complainant could not be found, the police were obliged to charge the accused under Section 224. The accused having admitted the offence was sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for one month.

ALLEGED ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Hansing and Vatsing Goormukhsingh, Punjabi Sikhs, Choonilal Ramchandra, a Hindustani, and Vijbhookan Samaldas, a Bhansala Bania, with robbing a Marwarree in a railway train of ornaments and other property, worth Rs 3,104. Goma Bhugga, a Marwaree, third class passenger, was travelling between Palanpur, and Sebarmutti, on the 7th ultimo, when the complainant suddenly found that he had missed the property. A complaint was made at the Ahmedabad station, and the Bombay Police were also informed of the robbery. The police were successful in tracing the offence to the accused, from whom property, worth Rs. 891, was recovered. Detective Inspector Mir Roshanali was also able to recover an insured parcel, containing a portion of the stolen property sent by the accused to an acquaintance of theirs at Peshawar. Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Vijaya her defended the first and second accused, Mr. DeSouza represented the fourth accused, while the third accused conducted his defence in person. The first two accused in their statement denied having committed the offence. They said the police bore hostility to them, and they were falsely charged. The third accused admitted having received a portion of the stolen property removed from the complainant's portmanteau by Bhagsing. They buried the property near Saburmattee. Seven or eight days after that the accused came down to Bombay, and disposed of the property. The fourth accused denied having any thing to do with the matter. What he sold in the market was his own property. The case was adjourned for the hearing of the defence.

OUR novelists have curious and various ways of studying the life they wish to depict. Mr. Thomas Hardy (says the *Echo*) spends much of his time in the kitchens of the Dorsetshire labourers who form the groundwork of his books, and used in his early days to write love-letters for the milkmaids of his acquaintance. Rudyard Kipling haunted the East-end in shabby clothes before he sketched "The Record of Badalia Herodsfoot." Mr. Zangwill again is touring with a theatrical company to learn the "ins" and "outs" of the profession. as Mr. George Moore did before him. But perhaps Miss Florence Warden, author of the clever book, "The House on the Marsh," and sister to that ardent Ibsenite and capable actress, Miss Gertrude Warden, has hit on as novel a method as anyone of watching character. She loves to travel on the top of buses, and hear conversations and study types. She is hardly quite original, for Miss Braddon used, in her younger days, to adopt the same system before she repaired with her husband, Mr. Maxwell, to the New Forest.

IT is now definitely announced that the marriage of Lord Terence Blackwood, second son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, and Miss Flora Davis, daughter of Senator John Davis, of the United States, will take place at the American Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, on Friday, Oct. 27. There will be four bridesmaids, namely, Ladies Victoria and Hermione Blackwood, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Kip and Miss Cameron, of New York, friends of the bride, Mr. Clarke acting as best man. After the ceremony there will be a great reception at the British Embassy in the Faubourg Saint-Honore.

THE late Master of Balliol has left the entire control over his papers and other writings to his literary executors, Mr. Lewis Campbell, Mr. Lyttelton Gell, and Mr. Evelyn Abbott, all of whom are members of Balliot College. The profits arising from them are bequeathed to Balliol. There is much speculation as to the writer to whom the Master's "life" will be entrusted, but a very general hope is expressed amongst his friends and members of the College that Lord Justice Bowen will be invited to undertake it.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE vs. LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

THE game yesterday evening, between the Loyal North Lancashire and the Lancashire Fusiliers, drew an immense concourse of the partisans of either side, and the excitement which prevailed was of the highest. The result of the game was eagerly looked forward to, and the vigorous applause of the respective partisans who thronged round the ropes in dense numbers made the game all the more exciting. The Lancashire Fusiliers who have come down from Poona for the Tournament were the favourites, but judging from the fine form, which the Loyal North displayed in their encounter with and defeat of the Royal Artillery team, the betting remained pretty even in the balance. The game, from start to finish, was hardly contested, and a better game has never been seen on the Bombay Football Ground. Both teams played with dermination, and the fine form displayed by the forward brigade of either side won the plaudits of the concourse.

First Half.—Mr. Nichol, the Referee, piped the commencement of hostilities, when the Fusiliers took the ball down into the "Loyal" Ground. Holmes and Finn, the backs of the Loyal North, placed the ball cut of danger in middle country ; but the Fusiliers returned it again and several hard fights ensued close under the goal. But Murphy, the goal-keeper, played with coolness, and his splendid display between the posts, saved his side many dangerous shots. Again and again did the forward brigade of the Fusiliers advance on the stronghold of the Loyal North,but their attempts were frustrated by the backs, who invariably kept in the ball, and sent it back. But the doggedness of the Fusiliers forwards was finally rewarded, by Dwyer putting the ball between the posts amidst the tremendous applause of their partisans. When the ball was put in play again, the Loyal North settled down, and played with determination to equalise matters. But the wind was against them, and though Abott and Brown secured some splendid runs, one of which was within an ace of scoring, yet the "half-time" was announced without any further change in the game. Game : 1 to *nil*.

Second Half.—The eagerness and alacrity with which either team settled down when hostilities recommenced, showed their determination to win, tie, or wrangle. The Loyal North had the wind in their favour, and the play was pretty rough, and many were the spills. Parker, the centre forward of the Loyal North, was ever on the ball, and though repeatedly hampered by Thornton, made some pretty passes. Abbott and Duckworth, the Fusiliers backs, foiled them repeatedly, but returned again to the charge, and passing the ball to the left wing, the ball in turn placed in close in front of the bars, where Parker pounced on it, and amidst tremendous applause of their pertisans the Loyal North rushed the ball through the posts, and thus equalised matters. The game from this point was rough, and either side played with a will. A corner kick by Duckworth again placed the Fusilier goal in jeopardy, but McDermott saved his side by heading the ball out of danger. The ball was again returned to the 12 yard line, where after a great deal of hustling another corner ensued, which failed to realise anything. On being kicked into play, the ball was carried into the Loyal North ground, but every inch of ground was hardly contested for. A grand give in favour of the Loyal North saw the ball in dangerous proximity to the Lancashire goal, but Brown muffed the chance by putting the ball over the bars. Again and again did the Loyal North return to the charge, but the Fusiliers fought like Trojans, and when the Referee's whistle piped the competitors off the field, the game remained at one goal all.

The tie will be played off this evening, and the finals will be played off on Monday evening.

The following were the teams :—

Loyal North.		Fusiliers.
Murphy	Goal	Wilson
Holmes	Backs	McDermott
Finn		White
Parkinson		Elsmore
Robinson	4 backs	Duckworth
Windsor		Hardwell
Duckworth	Forwards	Eves
Abbott		Dwyer
Parker		Thornton
Brown		Morris
Brennan		Edwards

The Band of the St. Mary's College played a selection of music during the game.

ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

YESTERDAY morning, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by his private secretary Mr. Vanikar, and medical officer Dr. Jadav, arrived in Bombay from Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya. The steamer was signalled at 2-30 a.m., and within an hour after she came in the harbour and dropped anchor at the Apollo Bunder. On Wednesday last, his Highness Fatehsingrao, the heir-apparent to the Baroda State, arrived in Bombay, and on the following day Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, Minister of the Baroda State, Rao Sahebs Ganpatrao and Sampatrao Gaekwar, Mr. Yeshwantrao Vasoodev Athle, the Naib Dewan of the Baroda State, Mr Ambalal Sakerlal, the Chief Justice, and several other officers, mankaries and followers, came here by the mail train, to greet his Highness. On the same day, the Mahajan of Baroda deputed several of its members to welcome the Maharaja on his landing. Several leading citizens and zamindars of Petlad also arrived in Bombay a few days ago, to welcome his Highness. Shortly after the steamer was signalled, all these officials, mankaries, citizens of Petlad, members of the mahajan of Baroda who had arrived in Bombay, came to the Apollo Bunder, and awaited the arrival of his Highness. At 2-30 a.m., a deputation from the Baroda State, consisting of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, the Prime Minister, Mr. Yeshwantrao Vassoodev Athle, the Naib Dewan, Mr. Ambalall Sakerlall, the Chief Justice, Mr. Anandrao Powar, the Mankarie, and Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, left Apollo Bunder in a steam launch to go on board the steamer, and at 4-40 a.m. they escorted the Maharaja to the shore. Amongst those present on the Bunder were Messrs. Kashirao Shirke, Brother-in-law to his Highness, Rowjeebhoy Amin, Chottalal Amin, Dajeebhoy Kassabhey, Chottabhoy Magonbhoy, Chottabhoy Bhailal, Keshevji Rowji, Sambhobhoy and several others. As the Maharaja ascended the steps of the Apollo Bunder, the members of the Mahajan showered on him gold and silver leaves, and having decorated his Highness' neck with a huge garland, presented him with a superb bacquet. A similar compliment was paid to his Highness by the citizens of Petlad. After acknowledging the compliments the Gaekwar, accompanied by his brother-in-law Kashirao Shirkee and Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, drove in a carriage-and-four to "Shanti Bhuwan" the temporary residence of his Highness. The arrival of his Highness was of a private nature.

Amongst the other passengers, who arrived in Bom bay by the same steamer were Lady Edge, Hon'ble Mrs K. Falconer, Mr. K. C. Amin, Mr. W. R. Hamilton Hon'ble G. E. Knox, Surgeon Major Webb, &c.

THE recently issued parliamentary paper, showing how many men of the clerk and messenger classes in the public service were previously in the army or navy, reveals (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) a state of things that is very far from satisfactory. It is recognised by every enlightened British subject, whether military or civilian, in Parliament or out of it, that, in order to keep up an efficient voluntarily enlisted army, it is necessary to hold out such prospects as may attract steady and well-conducted men to the colours. In pursuance of this idea, public spirit has been strong enough to establish here and there, all over the country, societies with the object of providing employment for pensioners and reserve men. In this way much has been done to improve the soldier's lot, but it has been done by the patriotism of the army and the people, assisted to some extent by railway companies, who found they could reconcile their duty to their shareholders with the employment of trained army and navy men. That nothing effective has been done by the State is only too evident from the return to which we refer. We have, in this return, nearly 8,000 officials provided for in the civil departments of the public service, of whom little more than 400 have served in the army or navy. Germany, Austria France, and Italy treat their non-commissioned officer and exemplary men in a very different way from that followed by us. Owing to the universal obligation to bear arms, those countries are under no necessity to offer inducements by which good men may be brought to the colours. It is, however, considered both salutary and just that those who have proved themselves capable and trustworthy soldiers should continue in Government employment after leaving the army. How much more is it necessary for us ! Do what we will, the proper stamp of recruits is not attracted, and yet this plain and obvious plan is neglected. In Germany the army is the school of the nation, and it is for the best pupils in that school that the Fatherland reserves its prizes. The Government benefits thereby, and so does the army. The former is served in all its departments by well-disciplined, upstanding, tried officials, whose very presence conveys ideas of stability; the latter has a backbone of loyal soldiers who know that if they do their duty they will never be forgotten by the Emperor or the nation. Well may the Germans be proud of such a country and such an army.

THE summary dismissal of a boiler-maker at Chatham Dockyard, upon his being discovered filling holes with red lead instead of rivets, on the troopship Tyne, is felt to have been an all too light punishment for such an outrageous act. If the law would not permit of any stronger action being taken against him, there is a strong opinion that it needs speedy amendment in this respect, for a more heinous offence it is scarcely possible to imagine. The perils of the sea are enough, without having the lives of hundreds left at the mercy of scamped work of this sort, done for the sake of making a little more money by piecework. Penal servitude would, it is agreed with the *Daily Chronicle*, not be too great a penalty for a proven case. The difficulty is to prove one, or even to discover one, though it is to be feared the trick is all too frequent, and the reason why some

"ships go down at sea
When heaven is all tranquility."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will be accompanied on his first tour, next month, by General Galbraith, Adjutant-General ; Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, Military Secretary ; Captain L. Herbert, Interpreter ; Surgeon-Captain Treherne, and Captains Jackson and Gough, Aides-de-Camp.

THERE are now no less than 52 pumps working on the pearl fisheries of the Mergui coast, and many more are expected shortly.

THE Madras Government is offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for information that will lead to the conviction of the individual who shot at and mortally wounded the railway gateman at Guntakal on the 4th instant. The offender is suspected to be amongst the draft of troops who that day passed through Guntakal on their way to Secunderabad, but so far the enquiry at the latter place has resulted in nothing.

CAPTAIN A. E. JONES, 23rd Pioneers, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Secretary, Military Department, *vice* Captain Gordon, whose tenure of office expires next month. Captain de Brath, Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Second Deputy Secretary, Military Department, when Colonel King Harman proceeds on furlough in December next ; and Major Buckland will officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain de Brath. These appointments, however, depend, we understand, on whether the services of Captain Jones and Major Bucland are available for employment in the Military Department.

MR. J. D. REES, who while Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, used his graphic pen with so much effect to interest the public in the routine tours of an Indian ruler, has been on a visit to Finland, and records his impressions in the October number of the *National Review*. Needless to say the sketch is replete with picturesque interest. Mr. Rees, by the way, notes that the Finlanders are just now oppressed with the fear that important changes are pending, which will "tend to the Russification of their country and its administration ;" which only indicates that Russia is bent on pursuing the same policy of denationalisation in Finland, as has marked her progress in Central Asia from the days of Ivan the Terrible,

THE members of the Opium Commission who hold strong views against the use of the drug have many surprises in store for them. The pressure brought to bear upon the Indian executive has caused the closing of the old-fashioned opium shops, and the Commissioners will be able to observe for themselves whether this has been a success. The native community have formed clubs in which opium-smoking goes on regularly every night. Sixty of these are known to exist, and the law is powerless to deal with those who use them. The police are fully aware of what is going on, and they have probably returned showing the number of members, which will be at the disposal of the Commission when it holds its sittings in Bombay ; but will the fanatics admit that the remedy has proved worse than the disease ?

MISS MARY AUGUSTA GORDON, late of No. 5, Rockstone-place, Southampton, who died on August 9th last, leaving personal estate valued at £6,030, bequeaths to the Trustees of the British Museum, with a view to, and in the hope of their lasting preservation and remembrance, the six volumes containing the diaries of her late brother, General Charles George Gordon, written at Khartoum, the money orders issued to him by him, the ladies' address of condolence presented to Miss Gordon, at Carlton House-terrace, the two volumes containing the addresses by the two Houses of Parliament, and the three letters to Miss Gordon from the Queen. To the Corps of Royal Engineers the testatrix bequeathes the gold medal struck at Khartoum by General Gordon, the Khartoum silver medal, and some othrr articles ; and to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, as a small token of her gratitude for their kind sympaty towards her late brother, the Darfur flag, three Darfur battl-axes, and other articles. There are numerous specific bequests to members of her family, memorials of General Gordon. With regard to these the testatrix expresses the desire that the possessors may always bear the name of Gordon.

THE principal members of the Duke of Connaught's staff at Aldershot are Colonel J. Alleyne, C.B., and Col. H. S. G. Miles, C.B., A. A. G.'s ; Col. E. FitzStubbs, Col. R. Auld, Major H. E. Bellfield, and Capt. J. E. Lindley, D.A.A.G.'s ; Col. F. G. Wintle, Senior Ordnance Store Officer ; Col. G. J. Whittington, District Paymaster ; and Surg.-Major-Gen. F. Wade, P.M.O. Major the Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple, Scots Guards, Capt. C. R. Burn, Royal Dragoons, and Capt. Lord Bingham, Rifle Brigade, have been appointed A.D.C.'s.

THE Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned an exchange between Lt.-Col. W.H. Moberly, commanding 1st Bn. South Lancashire Regt., and Lt. Col. A. H. Fraser, commanding 1st Bn. Hampshire Regt.

THE Duke and Duchess of York visited Poplar on Oct. 9, and laid the foundation-stone of an institute for Seamen in the East India Dock-road, the coast of which has been provided by Lord Brassey, as a memorial of his first wife. A mission church and coffee bar are to be added when sufficient funds have been obtained. The Duke, in a short speech, dwelt on the benefit conferred by such institutions on sailors in all parts of the world and made an appeal for aid towards wiping out the deficit of £5,070 in the funds of the undertaking. In the evening the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York visited the Company Theatre.

THE Duke of Connaught, on relinquishing the command of the Southern District, placed £250 in the hands of the Mayor of Portsmouth for division among the charities of the town.

THE King of Siam (says the *Queen*) has expressed his intention to contribute £100 annually for the next twelve years to enable Professor Max Muiller to continue the publication of the "Sacred Books of the East," translated into English. The King is strongly attached to the Buddhist religion and himself is an excellent Pali scholar.

THE Zanzibar forces, assisted by the British Naval Brigade, have made a reconnaissance into the disaffected forest district in Witu, where they found the rebels engaged in rebuilding the stronghold of Pumwani, which was captured and destroyed. There were no casulties. The native stronghold was carried in fine style with a rush. Several prisoners were made. Pumwani was formerly the principal place of the Chief Fumo Omari, and was burned down some time ago by the British. It is about twelve miles inland from the coast.

A MARRIAGE will take place on Nov. 2, between Charles William Hewett, Commander Royal Indian Marine, second son of Mr. Frank William Hewett, of Bridgnorth, and Marianne Ellen Munn, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Shaw Munn, rector of Madresfield, Malvern.

THE sensation produced throughout Austria by the Ministrial Reform Bill was rather intensified than diminished on Oct. 11 (says the *Times'* correspondent), as the General outlines of Count Taaffe's scheme became known. The *Neue Freie Presse* denounces it as "the most monstrous work that has ever seen the light of day in any Parliamentary country." The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* approves the measure as showing Count Taaffe's statesmanlike perception.

SIXTEEN Socialist mass meetings were held on Oct 9, in Vienna, and manhood suffrage was demanded in violent language. On Oct. 8, (says a *Standard* telegram) there was another meeting of the servant girls, which was attended by about 1,000 young women, when very wild speeches were delivered against the mistresses and masters.—The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has made in the Diet a statement to the effect that the Government had determined to oppose all agitation for Roumanian autonomy in Hungary with utmost rigour of the law.

PRINCE BISMARCK left Kissingen shortly before noon on Oct. 7, a large crowd having assembled to witness his departure. He did not arrive at Friedrichsruh until past eleven o'clock at night, his special train having been slightly delayed on the way. King Humbert of Italy is reported to have offered to place his castle at Naples at the disposal of Prince Bismarck, who has, however, declined the offer.—The *North German Gazette* of Oct. 10 published a semi-official contradiction of recent rumours that the Reichstag would be asked in the coming Session to make large grants for naval expenditure. The new demands, it is stated, will be kept strictly within the limits prescribed by the regular development of the navy. In consideration of the financial situation, it is added, every department of the Imperial Administration has cut down its demands for supplies to the lowest possible figure.—A financial syndicate including all the leading German firms has advanced the Italian Banca Generale a sum of £2,000,000, repayable within six months. The success of this arrangement is expected to pave the way for a larger operation, which will materially relieve Italy's financial difficulties.

QUITE a romance of slavery comes from North Carolina. Forty years ago (says the *Globe*) a mulatto boy was sold into slavery and taken to Georgia. Recently he returned a venerable-looking man, and worth 500,000dol. His name was Nathan, and he was sold to a man named Toomer who made him his body-servant. He proved himself honest and faithful, and enjoyed his master's full confidence, serving him until his death, shortly after the war. His unusual intelligence, quick perception, and good judgment gained Nathan the respect and esteem of all the white people, and he acquired considerable property. He then married the daughter of Dizon, the big cotton planter, and has now inherited his estate.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT BHOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOR, OCT. 24.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, arrived at Bhor from Shirval, *en route* for Mahableshwar, on Monday, and proceeded to the schools. At the entrance of the building Mr. Ganjanan B. Patwardhan, B.A., the Shalashikari, or the Superintendent of Schools of the State, received his Excellency the Punt Saheb and party, and conducted them to the hall, Mr. Partwardhan in addressing his Excellency, said :—

"Your Excellency, Punt Saheb, and Gentlemen,—With your Excellency's permission I shall take this opportunity of laying before you what the Punt Saheb has actually done in the matter of education, how the Educational Department is managed and how many schools there are in the State. There are altogether forty schools in the State, of which one is Anglo-Vernacular, and the rest Marathi. Of the Marathi schools, thirty-six are boys' schools and the rest girls' schools. The Anglo-Vernacular School teaches up to the English Fifth Standard, while the Marathi, School at Bhor, teaches Marathi up to the Sixth Standard, and the schools at the taluka stations at Pali and Shirwal teach Marathi up to the Sixth Standard. Up to the month of June last there was one Mahomedan school for the Mussalmans at Bhor, teaching Hindustani and Persian languages only, but from the beginning of that month that school has been joined to and made part of the Marathi school at Bhor on the suggestions of the British inspecting officers. Now the boys in that school are taught Hindustani and Persian together with Marathi. The Punt Saheb, thinking that the Mahomedans are far behind the Hindoos in point of education, has kindly allowed all the boys in that school to be admitted into the school. As to the female education, it is as yet in its infancy, as girls are not allowed to attend the school after they attain their marriageable age. The fault of this is not attributable to the parents, but to our social system. So the school-going age of the girls last from two to three years, from their seventh to their tenth year. The number of the girls in the school at Bhor is 56, while in the mofussil schools it is 102. The number of boys in the English school is 61, while in the Marathi school at Bhor it is 160, and those learning in the mofussil schools is 1,017. Large and commodious buildings are erected for schools at Bhor, Shirwal, Pali, Narsapur, and other important places. This building, in which your Excellency is at present sitting, is built from State funds. A separate room of this school-house is set apart for gymnasium. There are athletic lessons are given by a gymnastic teacher, and another part of it is allotted for a reading room for the use of the general public. As to the primary school in the villages I have a few words to say. The peculiarity noticeable in these schools is that they show at first a good attendance, but begin to wane in number after a year or so. The territories under the Punt Saheb are all more or less hilly, with isolated groups of houses, and the population consists chiefly of agriculturists, who think their purpose better served by sending their children to look after their cattle, than by sending them to school. These schools are nominally existing during the rainy and harvest season owing to the flooding of streams between hills, and to the desire of the parents to utilize their children's labour in reaping, &c. Under these circumstances the village school is not at present in existence for more than three or four years. Accordingly, five old schools were closed and five new ones opened during the year. All these schools are once examined by myself during the year. They are also inspected or examined by the Deputy or Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors of Satara, Poona, and Kolaba. In compliance with the recommendations and suggestions of these inspecting officers the State is newly engaged to teach needle work to the girls at the Bhor school, and a trained head-master is appointed at the school at Pali. Now nearly all the schools at the taluka stations have trained head-masters. I cannot conclude without alluding to the education of Shrimant Baba Sahib, the son of the Chief, in whom our hopes are centred. Baba Saheb is a sharp, intelligent, and promising youth, and is apt in Poona for receiving an English education at the Government High School there. He has passed his third standard examination, and is newly transferred to the fourth. Before concluding, I have to bring to your Excellency's notice that the Punt Saheb takes a keen interest in educating his subjects, and has done, and is doing, as much as the means of his small State permit him to do in the matter of promoting the cause of education,

His Excellency replied : "I am glad to pay you a visit to-day. From the report that the gentleman just gave, and from the annual administration reports, in reading which I always take a great interest, I find that the Chief has made many efforts to educate his subjects. I make one suggestion as regards recitations, to boys should speak slowly, the object of speaking is to make oneself understood. I think this is better served by speaking slowly. Even Englishmen find it difficult to understand when any passage is recited fast. The fault is not to be found here only, but in most cases. Selections should be short and not long. These are better than long ones. I wish you and all the meeting success."

His Excellency then paid a visit to the Bhor Dispensary, and to the Municipal Hall, where Mr. Vishnoo Vithal Bhide, the State Forest Officer, and one of the Commissioners of the Bhor Municipality, read the following address :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Harris, Baron Harris, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We the members of the Bhor Municipal Corporation, consisting chiefly of the land-owners sowkars, and few of the principal officials in the Bhor State, beg leave to approach your Lordship on this most auspicious occasion of your Lordship's first visit to the capital of the Punt Sachiv with this humble expression of respectful esteem and thankful acknowledgment for the great honour your Excellency has done us in accepting our invitation to this small gathering of the nobility and gentry of this town. Very few Governors have borne so eminent a name as yourself by your solicitude for the happiness of the people so often evinced during your tour through the different parts of the Presidency, and we may be permitted to express our hope that ever after your departure on the 31st instant, your noble career before your Lordship will be remembered as one of the benefactors of this Presidency. The fact of your Excellency's being a wise and sympathetic statesman affords the best guarantee, not only for the well-being and advancement of the people confided to your Excellency's care, but for due protection being extended to the rights and privileges of Native States, thus drawing closer the bonds of happy union which exist between those States and the British Government. Your Lordship's presence here is a sure indication, not only of the close and intimate ties which unite the Ruler of this State to the British Government, but also of your Excellency's deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of our benevolent Ruler. We are indeed delighted to hear the constant assurances from the several Viceroys and Governors that the maintenance of Native States is the cardinal point of the British policy in India, and that their existence is beneficial to Imperial interests. On the other hand, it is in the power of every native ruler to improve his own State, keep his ryots contented and happy, to make himself respected by all, and thus to take a large share of the administration and improvement of the country. On this occasion we cannot but refer to the recent calamity that befell Bombay by the sudden outbreak of illfeeling between Hindoos and Mahomedans. It is, however, a source of gratification to all of us to hear that your Excellency visited Bombay to console the unhappy men who had the misfortune to be maltreated in the undesirable recent riots, and exerted to bring about reunion between the masses of the two great sects, thus showing that the head of the administrative Government was anxious to point out to the ryots that the Sircar is quite within the reach of, and will sympathize with them in their misery. It gives us the greatest pleasure to learn from the Punt Saheb that her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has lately expressed to her Indian subjects how much gratified and touched she has been by the great loyalty and devotion to herself and her family, which has been so strikingly evinced on the occasion of the marriage of her beloved grandson, his Royal Highness Prince George, Duke of York, and his dear bride, Princess Victoria May of Teck. This shows how truly her heart beats for her Indian subjects in their joys and sorrows, and that in the existence of the tie between them and herself lies the real strength of the Empire. It is, indeed, most gratifying to find her Majesty paying so high a compliment to her Indian subjects for their loyalty and devotion, and for this act of kindness we are highly thankful to her Majesty and fervently hope long life, happiness, and prosperity to her as well as her Majesty's Royal Family." The bridge which your Lordship crossed to-day near Rambag had its foundation-stone laid by your illustrious predecessor, Lord Reay, who, at the time of laying the stone, expressed his hope that the bridge would soon be completed, and we beg respectfully to ask your Excellency to convey, if possible, to Lord Reay the good news of the completion of the bridge and road. The Punt Sachiv has been effecting important reforms, freely and availing himself of the beneficent advice of the Political Agents. Some of the most important events to be mentioned are an adequate supply of water for the capital town of Bhor, the construction of roads in different parts of the State, and the erection of buildings, such as the High School, the Central Jail, the Municipal Hall, and the Munsiff's Court. The work of construction of a road from Nasrapur to Velhi has been newly completed at a cost of about twenty-five thousand rupees. This road being constructed in hilly districts, where carriage travelling was formerly unknown, is now freely used by the people who are grateful to the Punt for this boon. Another road is under contemplation. This road will lead from Bhor to the Bhatghar Water-works, and thence to Poona, and when constructed will remove a great inconvenience by diminishing greatly the distance between the two places. Besides these, public works are being carried on throughout the State with a due regard to the wants of the people. The number of schools, as well as of scholars, has largely increased, and the administration of justice has improved in a noteworthy way. In fact, we enjoy happiness and security under the rule of our present Chief. In conclusion we pray that God may grant your Lordship health and strength, peace and prosperity, and may enable your Lordship to discharge your duties to the entire satisfaction of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India.

In reply his Excellency said : I thank you, gentlemen, sincerely for the welcome you have accorded me, which is accompanied, though most unexpectedly by this memento of my visit to Bhor (referring to the beautifully ornamented silver casket containing the address that was presented). I will remember this day for many years to come. I had heard much about Bhor, and have often passed near to it, but I have hitherto not had an opportunity to pay any visit. Your reference to her Majesty is extremely loyal, and would give her Majesty great pleasure to have heard it. She draws no distinction between the people of India who are legally her subjects and those under the Native Chiefs. She has the same motherly feeling and sympathy for both, and in their sorrows and joys regards herself as their mother. I am extremely glad, and especially so in the present case, to hear such pleasing accounts of the works undertaken. I see with my own eyes, and also, find from the address that the people appreciate you for the works. The road from Bhor to Poona via Bhatgar will be a boon. I had the pleasure of visiting Bhatgar last year by the usual way through Shirwal, and am glad to see to join the main road I experienced difficulties myself, and so from personal experiences I say it will be a short cut. I saw numerous buildings for which credit is due to the Punt Saheb. I congratulate you on them, as they show feeling of affection and regard of the Punt Saheb for his subjects. The study of municipal administration in India is interesting, and more so in Native States. It is subject to slow growth. I do not think we should expect rapid advances. I had before now the occasion of observing this in England. England actually got its County Councils long after the people of India had obtained their Local Boards. It would be a mistake to force municipalities in small villages, so we are careful in establishing municipalities in villages where the funds are insufficient. In such villages where education and sanitary measures absorb all the revenue and nothing remains for other works, it is a mistake to suppose that any great boon is being conferred by the extension of municipal administration. It is a curious fact to observe that wherever it was proposed to establish a municipality in such small villages, I think there was not a single case where we did not receive three or four petitions against it, and we decided not to establish one where there was no petition asking for it. I think this shows that the people of such localities do not feel inclined as yet to undertake their own local government. It must advance with a slow foot rather than a fast one. Even after I leave India, after a year, I will not forget my visit to Bhor. When I look back I shall always remember the courtesy with which you received me to-day.

THE AMIR AND HIS EUROPEAN EMPLOYES.

MR J. G. EDWARDS, who has been in the employment of his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, has arrived at Peshawar, having quitted the service of the Amir, says a correspondent. Mr. Edwards is the European employe who was recently assaulted in the Arak Bazaar in Kabul after he had paid a visit to the British Agent there in order to have a translation made of a letter he wished transmitted to the Amir, concerning his having been insulted and treated disrespectfully by some of the relatives of his Highness. From the statement of Mr. Edw

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

BEYOND a rather active demand for Cotton on the part of local spinners at the close of last week, which, however, did not continue thereafter, the market for this staple having meantime become dull, with prices declining almost daily in sympathy with Liverpool and New York, our Produce markets have remained without animation, Wheat having been dull throughout the week at a slight decline in rates, while Seeds, though latterly steadier in tone, have been taken, upon the whole, to but a small extent for export. Exchange has been fairly steady during the greater part of the week, though the feeling has for the last day or two been quieter, and rates have partially receded slightly, closing this evening 1-32 to 1-16 lower for Bank Bills than they were a week ago, but unchanged for Credits. Government Paper has declined 5-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights have been quiet when not actually dull, and enquiry for tonnage in all positions continues very slack. A large business, in which mofussil buyers have participited freely has again been done in Imports, previous quotations for staple Grey and White Goods having been well maintained.

MONEY.—The figures given in the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday showed that there had been no movement of Money, as far as the Bank was concerned, indicating any change to speak of in the trade demand, a further diminution of 8¼ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance shown by the returns, and bringing the figures down to 234¼ lakhs, having been due to the withdrawal of Government Deposits at the Bank's head office. The increase in trade requirements had been only half-a-lakh, compared with an addition of some 59 lakhs in the week preceding, and 34¼ lakhs the week before that, an increase of 4¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted having been nearly counterbalanced by a slight addition to Private Deposits, and a falling off of 2 lakhs on loans. With the approach of the *Dewali*, business in the bazaars will be to a great extent in abeyance, pending the making up of native merchants' and dealers' yearly accounts; but thereafter, should present indications continue uncertain, some return of activity and a better demand for Money for the ordinary purposes of trade may be expected. No further change has been made in the Bank's rates this week, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady at our last weekly closing rates on Saturday, say at Is. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and Is. 3 3-16 for Demand, and at Is. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for October delivery; Is. 3 11-32d. for November; and Is. 3 3-8d. for next year, but, as usual on mail day, a very limited business only was reported either way. The market opened again with a steady feeling on Monday, at Is. 3 5-32d. Telegraphic, and Is. 3-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at Is. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits ready; Is 3 11-32d. for November-December delivery; and Is. 3 3-8d. for January, 1894, and a moderate business was reported, both ways. On Tuesday the market was quiet, Bank remittance having been quoted in the morning at Is. 3 5-32d. and Is. 3 3-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and three months' sight Credits at Is. 3 5-16d. for this year's delivery, and Is. 3 11-32d. for 1894, a moderate amount of Paper being placed thereat. There was also a fair amount of resales by the *Gold dealers*, at Is. 3¾d. and Is. 3 9-32d. Demand, for January-February delivery and, for May-June transfer, a sale of Bank remittance was reported at Is. 3 3-32d. for Telegraphic. On Wednesday there was again a quiet feeling of opening, at Is. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and Is. 3 3-16d. for Demand, this rate having been quoted to the end of March, Is. 3 1-8d. for May; and Is. 3 3-32d. for June, at all of which rates a considerable amount was taken without causing any alteration, except that Telegraphic and Demand became the same at Is. 3 5-32d. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was Is. 3 5-16d. for this year, and Is. 3 11-32d. for next, with only a very moderate amount passing, business on Export being still very slack; but the market closed steady. Yesterday the market opened quiet again at Is. 3 5-32d. Telegraphic, and Is. 3 3-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at Is. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for November delivery, and Is. 3 11-32d. later, a moderate amount of business having been done at the latter rate. A good amount of Bank remittance was also taken for at all deliveries up to June, at Is. 3 5-32d. Telegraphic, which rates caused a slightly temporary depression upon rates to the extent of 1-32d. for Bank remittance, Credits, however, remaining steady, as it was currently reported that the Secretary of State has issued Treasury Bills to the extent of 2 millions for 6 months, and will, if neccesary, issue a further sum to the same amount. This morning rate opened at Is. 3 1/8 for Bank Telegraphic, and Is. 3 5-16d. for Demand, and at Is. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for this year's delivery, and Is. 3 11-32d. for 1894; but only moderate amount of Demand was given at the above rate, and for next year we have heard of three months' sight Credits being placed to a moderate extent, also at Is. 3 5-16d. From Calcutta we hear that rates there are firmer as our quotations, and this market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	Is. 3 1-8 to 5-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	..... Is. 3 1-8d.
Do.	3 months' sight	..... Is. 3 3-16d.
Do.	4 do.	..... Is. 3¼d.
Do.	6 do.	..... Is. 3 5-16d.
Credits	3 do.	..... Is. 3 5-16d.
Do.	6 do.	..... Is. 3 13-32d.
Documents	3 months' sight	..... Is. 3 11-32d.
Do.	6 do.	..... Is. 3 7-16d.
Francs	3 months' sight	 161
Do.	6 do.	 162

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened slightly easier last Saturday at 105¼ for Fours for cash; 105 1-8 to 3-16 for this month's settlement; and 105 to 105 1-16 for the November account; but the market remained firm throughout the day at these rates, which were also quoted at closing. 98¼ was the price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan. On Monday the market was rather weak in tone at a decline of about 1-8 per cent. from Saturday's final rates for Fours, and closing quotations on the evening were 105 1-8 for cash; 105 1-16 for the coming settlement; and 104 15-16 for November account. The price of 3½ per Cents. receded to 98¼. The feeling was steady throughout the day on Tuesday at about Monday evening's rates for Fours and the market closed at the same level of rates both for Money and Account. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan further receded to 98. On Wednesday the market was steady, and nearly unchanged throughout the day. Fours having been quoted at 105 1-8 for cash; 105-1-16 for this month's settlement; and 104 7-8 for the November account; there having also been the closing quotations in the evening, 28 was still the rate for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. Yesterday the market was steady during the greater part of the day at about Wednesday evening's rates for Fours; but the market closed with a rather weaker feeling, say at 105 1/16 for cash; 105 for the settlement; and 104 7/8 for November. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 98¼. To-day, the market has been weak and declining, and sales for Fours receded to 104 15-16, 104 15-16, and 104 13-16, in the three positions, respectively; but closed 1-16 per cent. above those quotations, the rate for 3½ per cents having gone back to 98.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 5/8 per cent. lower at 119 7/8. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¼ per cent., to 104¼.

SHARES.—The tone of this market has remained very quiet, and few transactions on any line have been reported from day to day. Such movement as there has been in Cotton Mill Scrip has been about equally in buyers' and sellers' favours; but Press shares with few exceptions have advanced in view of a good outturn of the Cotton crop. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we report an advance of Rs. 40 in Sholapore Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 30 in Khatav Mucconji; of Rs. 25 in Jivraj Balloo; of Rs. 20 each in Presidency and Soonderdas; of Rs. 15 each in Victoria, Star of India, Morarji Gokaldas, and Hindustan; of Rs. 10 in Ripon, and Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill. On the other hand, New Great Eastern, and Howard and Bullough have declined Rs. 20 each; Manekji Petit, Rs. 17½; City of Bombay, and Imperial, Rs. 10 each; Jamshed, Rs. 7½; Sun, Framji Petit, and David, Rs. 5 each; and Oriental, Rs. 2½. In Press Shares, Sind and Punjab have advanced Rs. 200; Akbar, Rs. 150; Albert of Karachi, Rs. 25; Prince of Wales, Rs. 45; Fort. 10; Mofussil, Rs. 8½; and Colaba, and East Indian Rs. 5 each. Volkarts have declined Rs. 15; and Bombay Cotton Rs. 2½. Sorab Woollen shares are Rs. 35 lower. In Miscellaneous shares Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 10; Treacher Rs. 5; Badham, Pile, Rs. 3; and Phillips and Co., Rs. 2. Oriental Life are Rs. 5 lower; Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A large business has been done this week in staple *Grey Goods* at fully previous rates, up-country buyers having operated freely, while dealers have met the market willingly, present prices showing a good profit on their holidays. Stocks are decreasing, and a good number of orders have been sent home to replace them. *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* have been in good demand, and prices for all are firm. A large business has also been done in *Locally made Goods*, at fully current rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar have been about 6,000 packages; and of *Local Goods* 3,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has again been done in *Imported Twist*, and the tone of the market is steady; but prices are unchanged. For *Bombay Spinnings* there was a very good demand until towards the end of the week. China buyers have operated very freely, and an advance of nearly 1-16 to 3-32 as per lb. has been established, Spinners having sold freely in lots of 300 to 350 bales; but few lots exceeded the above quantities. For the last two days, however, the tone has been very quiet, the fall in the price of Cotton, and the abandonment of the Silver compromise in America discouraging China buyers. The Sales during the week have aggregated about 7,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule Ass.	4 5-8 to	4 7-8 per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	4¾ "	5 "
"	" 10s	" "	4 7-8 "	5¼ "
"	" 12s	" "	5 "	5 3/8 "
"	" 16s	" "	5¾ "	6 1-16 "
"	" 20s	" "	5 7/8 "	6¼ "
"	" 24s	" "	6¼ "	6 5/8 "
"	" 30s	" "	6 7/8 "	7 5/8 "
"	" 40s	" "	8 "	8¼ "

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper*, the price of which has declined 4 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has been steady and unchanged in value, with only a moderate business passing. *Iron* is Re. 1 per candy lower in Swidish, but 8 annas higher in other descriptions.

COAL is daily advancing in value. Sales have been reported during the week, chiefly of Powell's Duffryn, September shipment, at Rs. 18¾; October, Rs. 18¼; and October-November Rs. 18 per ton; and of Davison's, November-December shipment, at Rs. 17; and October-November, at Rs. 17½ per ton. The Stock on the Bunder is greatly reduced. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 17½ per ton.
West do.	" 18 "
Australian	" 17 "
Powell's Duffryn	" 19 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A rather active demand for this staple on the part of local spinners sprang up at the close of last week; but it was not sustained, and the market thereafter became dull in tone, with but little doing either by exporters or the Mills, while prices declined a rupee or two per candy almost daily in sympathy with the downward movement in the Liverpool and New York markets this week. The business for export has amounted to about 2,500 bales, consisting chiefly of old Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions, and Dharwar, but including a free contracts for Oomras for January delivery, and a small parcel of ready Bengals; while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales of old stuff from stock, made up of Dhollera and Oomra kinds, and Comptа Ginned. This evening the market closed dull, with prices Rs. 4 o Rs. 5 lower than they were a week ago.

A further fall of rain occurred in the Hubli district of the Dharwar Cotton circle after last Thursday's telegrams were sent off; but the weather meantime had become bright and seasonable, and the rain had done good rather than harm. Over the rest of the Cotton area there had been no more rain up to Monday morning, and picking was going on in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles in favourable weather, small quantities of Cotton already arriving at some of the district marts in the former circle; while at Khandgaum, in the latter, the crop was stated to be excellent. The Broach crop also continued to look better than it did; and in all the districts of the Dhollera circle the plants continued to flourish in seasonable weather.

Yesterday morning's telegrams reported an entire cessation of rain over the whole of the Cotton area; and picking was going on in fine, bright weather throughout the Bengal and Oomra circles; while in the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles, the crop was maturing under favourable climatic conditions.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per lb. Per candy.—C. & F.
Broach Good	Rs. 200–214
Bengal Fine	" 190–3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 180–34d.
Do. Good	" 172–31d.
Dhollera Fine	" 203–3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 196–3 13-16d.
Do. Good	" 187–29d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 203–3 27-32d.
Oomrawuttee "	" 195–3 13-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 200–32d.
" Good	" 195–3 11-16d.
S G Dharwar Good	" 193–3 13-16d.
Westerns "	" 187–3 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

	Receipts.		
	1893.	1892.	1891.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	5,677	3,148	15,935
From 1st Jan. to 27th October	1,433,758	1,635,405	1,637,854
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	9,813	9,179	1,267
From 1st Jan. to 26th October	7,78,367	8,76,942	9,93,497
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	2,828	7,930	3,705
From 1st to 26th October	1,03,483	1,47,797	1,47,917

GRAIN.—This market which was quiet in tone during the earlier part of the week has since become dull, and business for export has become even more restricted, while prices have given way slightly, all round, being quoted as follows:—

White [illegible] 91 per cent.	Rs. 4 9 0	per cwt.
Do. 86 "	" 3 15 0	"
No. 1 Oomra Delhi	" 3 15 6	"
Red Delhi	" 3 12 6	"
Hard Yellow	" 4 2 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3 15 0	"
Hard Red	" 3 11 0	"

SEEDS also became dull, with hardly any business doing by shippers, in the middle of the week, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* receded a little; but latterly the feeling has become steady, and transactions have again been upon a moderate scale, while the previous decline in rates for *Lin* and *Rape* has been recovered, and *Gingelly* has advanced half to a rupee per candy. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to 7-13-0 per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-11-0 "
Do. do. Cawapore	" 5-0-0 to 6-3-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 5-12-0 to 5-14-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0 to 42-8-0 per candy
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0 to 40-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the Week	60,931	1,11,679	298,197
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th October	6,035,436	9,358,406	12,854,121
Linseed for the Week	23,950	18,835	32,523
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th October	4,016,979	3,608,475	4,457,663
Rapeseed for the Week	9,654	48,249	6,323
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th October	4,186,102	1,577,300	1,390,653
Gingellyseed for the Week	16,666	30,283	8,108
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th October	1,046,117	951,759	990,781

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	73,672	147,300	219,162
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th October	4,494,950	8,746,809	11,391,260
Linseed for the week	24,506	8,024	105,443
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th October	3,812,632	3,470,270	4,335,123
Rapeseed for the week	16,422	1,746	4,018
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th October	3,889,497	1,399,739	1,330,667
Gingellyseed for the week	14,230	6,079	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 26th October	1,167,814	963,157	1,025,923

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW STERLING LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

...e invited by the Secretary of State for ...d November, for two millions sterling ...s India Bills, payable in London in ... must specify the net amount per cent.

... Bills will be issued and paid by the Bank ...gland.

THE SIAM QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The report current in Paris of a hitch in the Anglo-French negociation regarding the buffer State between Siam and Burma is untrue, as everything is proceeding satisfactorily.

RAILWAYS IN BURMA.

Mr. Hertz, of the Burma Civil Service, in an address delivered before the London Chamber of Commerce, said the commercial future of Burma was in railway extension towards China and India, thus enabling Great Britain to secure the trade of South Western China. He urged vigilance and activity, or France would outstrip Great Britain in those regions. He advocated a line from Moulmein and Zimmo to the Mekong, and thence up to the Chinese frontier, and a line from Mandalay to the Kunlong ferry. China, he said, should be conciliated, and Chinamen induced to settle in Burma.

THE MATABELE RISING AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government have informed the Chartered South Africa Company that they uphold the action of Sir Henry Loch who has intervened at the present juncture, lest the course of events should deprive the Government of a voice in the settlement with the Matabeles later on.

The Directors of the Company maintain their protest against this view.

It is believed that the despatch of the two hundred and fifty British soldiers from Mafeking to Mashonaland is connected with the resolve of the Marquis of Ripon to maintain an Imperial foothold there.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPEZZIA.

ROME, Oct. 26.

The Duke of Genoa gave a banquet to-day on board the Lepanto, in honour of Admiral Seymour and his officers. The town of Spezzia was illuminated.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 27.

The P. and O. steamer Oceana, with the outward English mails of the 20th inst., left here on Thursday, at 7-30 p.m.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

A telegram, dated Kabul, 24th October, states that negotiations are still proceeding, and Sir Mortimer Durand had another long interview with the Amir to-day, lasting for five hours. The Amir continues to ... and relations with him are most cordial.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

News has to-day been received from the Kabul Mission.

Latest telegram, dated Indiki, evening of the 24th instant, reports all well. No mention was made of the Mission's return on the 25th instant.

P. W. D. ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Macdonald is engaged on special duty connected with the Public Works Departments Accounts Estimates.

...E OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

... exchange is granted between Lieut... Stewart, Madras Army, and Lieutenant ... Bombay Army.

... of leave are granted to Lieut.-Col. ... for six months, and Colonel A. Ham... for two months.

... number of the *Gazette of India*, for this year, will be published in Simla on 11th November.

A Home Department notification is published, determining the position in the table of precedence of the Director General of Railways; Consulting Engineers, Central Division and Assam; Managers of State Railways and certain Officers of the superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways; Chief Superintendents of Telegraphs; certain Executive Engineers, and Examiners of Accounts.

Military Department.—Major Young is appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Major Muir; Lieutenant-Colonel Browning, Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Major Davies.

The following admission to the Staff Corps is notified:—Lieutenant B. Roe.

Colonel Webster and Lieutenant Colonel Abbot are permitted to reside out of India.

Retirements:—Colonel Macmullen and Lieutenant Forbes.

Colonel B. Blood is appointed to the Military Works Department, as Superintending Engineer.

Foreign Department.—Lieut.-Colonel H. Wylie is confirmed as Resident of Nepal, vice Sir E. Durand.

Surgeon-Major H. Harrington is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Bikanir, vice Brigade Surgeon F. French Mullen, appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Western States, Rajputana.

Surgeon-Capt. J. Chaylor White is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer to the Meywar Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant L. Impey is granted one year's leave.

Surgeon-Major Robertson's leave and Colonel MacBruce's officiating appointment, as Resident at Gilgit, are notified.

Mr. O. Bosanquet is posted as First Assistant to the Agent at Rajputana.

Lieutenant S. Bayley is posted as Assistant to the Agent at Rajputana.

Mr. W. Jardine is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

The services of Captain Bonham Carter are replaced at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

The Legislative Department opens in Calcutta on the 8th November. Mr. Harvey James, Secretary to Government, leaves Simla on the 4th proximo.

Home Department.—It is notified that examination for filling up vacancies in the Clerical Establishments will be held at Calcutta in January next. Application to appear must reach the Board of Examiners at Calcutta before the 15th December.

A resolution has been published about steam tramways not within municipal limits. Application for permission to construct such tramways with reference to enforcement of the Tramways' Act or Railways' Act is to be carefully considered hereafter as regards every project submitted.

Mr. W. Gordon is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Vincent.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff.—Lieutenant Hilliard, 19th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, Asirgarh Fortress, temporarily, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date he assumes command thereof, vice Captain Walter, 19th Bombay Infantry, rejoining his regimental head-quarters.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Pilleau, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, with effect from 30th September, 1893.

Lieutenant Baynes vacated appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Boileau, to be Company Officer, with effect from the 16th August; and Lieutenant Hildebrand, to be Company Officer, with effect from the 16th October, vice Lieutenant Green, transferred to the Military Works Department.

22nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Walker, officiating Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Woolridge, transferred to the 24th Baluchistan Regiment.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Captain Gillespie is transferred from Mhow to take charge of the Station Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee.

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India the undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence:—Colonel Shortland, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle, to England, from 4th November to 11th December, on private affairs, pending retirement from service.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Parsons (officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Light Cavalry), from 5th to 8th November.

27th Bombay Infantry (Baluch Battalion)—Extension of leave has been granted to Lieutenant Macnamara, in India, from 9th October to 7th April, on private affairs.

Baluchistan Regiment, Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Garratt, in India, for 120 days, from the date of his departure, on medical certificate.

COMMITTEE ON THE MODELS OF MILITARY CARTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The Committee, of which the Quarter-Master General is the President, will assemble at Calcutta on November 13, to sit in judgment on the models of military carts sent to India from all parts of the world. The proceedings will probably last for a month.

FURLOUGH.

Mr. L. S. Barnes, Revenue Commissioner in the Beluchistan Agency, will probably proceed on nine months' furlough in January.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LORD ROBERTS.

A Home correspondent who has seen a model of an equestrian statue of Lord Roberts writes that it is very good indeed, the pose being "simple, spirited, and life-like." Lord Roberts himself is highly pleased with the design and modelling.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The Secretary of State sold only half a lakh of Council Bills on Thursday, the price paid being 1s. 3¼d. It is believed that this application was made to ascertain if he would still adhere to his minimum. As he has shown that such is his determination it is now possible that special applications will be made for Bills between this and next Wednesday.

THE AGRICULTURE OF INDIA.

It is not unlikely that Sir Edward Buck, Secretary, Government Revenue and Agricultural Department, will be placed on special duty next year in connection, partly, with the development of Dr. Voelcker's agricultural programme, and partly with further inquiring in pursuance of the recommendations of the Deccan Ryots Commission.

A NEW IRRIGATION DIVISION IN BURMA.

A fourth irrigation division will shortly be formed in Burma.

RAID BY THE WAZIRIS.

Another raid has been committed by the malcontents of a section of the Waziri tribe. On the afternoon of the 13th instant about one hundred tribesmen assailed a Powindah caravan of Karotis, at Dubra, near Shahedan, in the Gomal defile. They killed four men and captured sixty camels with their loads. Though Dubra is only nine miles from our outpost at Kajuri Kach, news of the raid was not carried there until next afternoon, by which time the marauders got safely away with their loot.

LIPTON'S TEAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Mr. J. Lipton has received a private telegram to the effect that he has obtained the highest and only award for tea given at Chicago in the British section, also the highest awards for coffee and coffee essence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. steamer Rohilla left here for Bombay at 3 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. steamer Ballaarat left here at 10 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. steamer Pekin left here at 5-30 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Oct. 27.

Mail steamer Shanghai, and N. L. steamer Preussen, from China, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marg-Bourghem, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 27.

The P. and O. steamer Rome left here on Friday at 5-30.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left Suez for Bombay on the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97½
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1/8
Bar Silver	33 7-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,600,000, increase; £100,000, public deposits, £4,500,000, increase; £200,000, other deposits, £31,500,000, decrease; £600,000, other securities, £24,700,000, decrease; £300,000, notes and gold, £17,000,000, increase; £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Part of the Opium Commission, which will commence its sittings in Calcutta from the 15th proximo, arrived by yesterday's mail. The members now in Bombay are Sir James Loyall and Mr. Henry J. Wilson. They are staying at the Great Western and Apollo Hotels, respectively. Sir James Lyall will leave Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) for Calcutta. Mr. Henry J. Wilson will probably start from Bombay next week. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., the President of the Commission, is now on his way to India in his yacht Sunbeam. Mr. Arthur Pease and Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray are expected to arrive by the next mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind. Mr. William Roberts will probably arrive on the 14th proximo.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. F Creery, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr C P Wiltshire
Mr M de Bathe
Mr T A Dick
Mr E MacDonald
Mr Percy Scott
Surg-Capt J O Pinto
Mr C I

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F Kilvert
Mr F A Provost
Rev C H and Mrs Barlow
Surg-Capt Green

FOR ADEN.—Dr J C Young

MILITARY NEWS.

It has been ruled that soldier clerks remunerated from contract office allowances are not to be borne as supernumeraries on the rolls of their Corps. This ruling takes effect from the 12th May last.

The services of Lieutenant Goldthorp, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, for appointment to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry; and those of Lieutenant Sohar lieb, 5th Bengal Cavalry, at the disposal of the Home Department, for appointment as an Assistant Commandant in the Upper Burma Military Police.

The 29th Bombay Infantry leave Quetta for Hyderabad about the 26th instant. A wing of the 7th Bombay Lancers remains at Quetta; the headquarters wing also moving up from Jacobabad at an early date. The 6th Bombay Cavalry leave Quetta for Fort Sandeman at once, to relieve the 5th Bombay Cavalry, who then move to Jacobabad.

On the first instant the German Army Bills, which have given rise during the last two years to such a severe struggle throughout the Empire, came into force as law. The peace footing of the German Army is now fixed at nearly 480,000 men, over and above the one-year volunteers. The interest of the coming Session in the Imperial diet thus centres exclusively on financial questions having to do with the increased revenue it will be necessary to raise in order to cover the expenditure of the new system.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, imperfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OR EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, imperfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cables, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina, Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Turkish route working imperfectly between Bushch and Bagdad.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Zanzibar on noon, 30th instant.

Major H. G. Raverty, the well-known Orientalist, has (says the *Athenæum*) just completed the translation of a hitherto unknown old Persian MS. of about 1500 closely written folio pages, which has come into his possession, containing the history of a thousand years from the death of the Prophet Mohammed (632 A.D.). Major Raverty is enriching the text of the work with copious notes, embodying the fruit of his personal researches during the last forty years. The book ought to shed a light on the obscure period of which it treats, and form a new and valuable authority for the history of Central Asia, Persia, India, and even China.

In a letter to the *Times* (Oct. 11) Mr. Rider Haggard protests against the opinion expressed in some quarters that Lobengula, the chief of the Matabele, is an innocent and worthy savage, on whom a quarrel is being forced by the Chartered Company for its own mercenary ends.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE APPOINTMENT OF LORD ELGIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The announcement not wholly unexpected that the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine has been appointed to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne excites no sort of enthusiasm except in Scotland, where some of the Liberal papers go into ecstacies over the previously unknown talents of the new Viceroy. North of the Tweed, at any rate, a prophet hath honour in his own country. The *Scottish Leader*, the rival of the *Scotsman*, does not hesitate to say that no better selection could have been made. The *Scottish Leader* observes: "Although he has not hitherto held any post as Colonial Governor, the Earl has proved himself abundantly gifted with administrative talent, and on the Scottish Educational Commission and the Commission of Works and Buildings he has had experience of departmental work." In the short-lived Liberal Ministry of 1886 the Earl of Morley was appointed First Commissioner of Works. This was in February. In April he resigned in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's *volte-face* on the Irish question. Lord Morley was succeeded by the Earl of Elgin, who had hardly time to make the acquaintance of his subordinates before the Liberals were out of power. Consequently he did not gain much "experience of departmental work in Whitehall Place." To the Scotsman—especially—and here your contemporary is on firmer ground—"his appointment," says the *Scottish Leader*, "is a pleasing one. It is not a little flattering to our national pride that as Viceroy of India Lord Elgin comes so soon after the Canadian Governor-General Lord Aberdeen." The *Scottish Leader* might have said after the Canadian "Governess-General" for estimable in his private character as his Excellency is, it is doing him no injustice to point out that the real representative of her Majesty in the Dominion is not the Earl, but the Countess of Aberdeen. Here in England the Press with but one or two exceptions have in their comments abstained from any utterances that would be likely to embarrass the Government in a serious manner, but they do not conceal their disappointment that a man of higher standing in the political world was not chosen. It is perhaps not altogether Mr. Gladstone's fault. I do not know whether the position was actually offered to Lord Herschell. Personally, I have my doubts, but we have it on trustworthy authority that the post was declined by Lord Cromer, and we also know that Earl Spencer was urged, I might almost say entreated, to help his leader out of a difficulty.

As politicians of Cabinet rank were not available, the Prime Minister had to look elsewhere. He might have possibly conferred the honour upon Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Auckland Colvin or some other official of capacity and administrative experience in India or the Colonies—Sir Henry Brougham Loch was at one time talked of—but your preference in India for a peer narrowed the field of selection. On the score of descent, at any rate, there is nothing to be said against Lord Elgin. In fact, as the *Daily News* rather sarcastically observes he ought to "satisfy those who, on the occasion of the last nomination, seemed to want a title above all." A Scotch journal—not the gushing *Leader* but the more sober *Dundee Advertiser*—dwells on his lordship's services to the Liberal party in the land o'cakes and devout Liberals. I believe those services have been considerable, but it must not be supposed, that faithful as, like other Liberal Scotchmen, he is to his chief, he is a Radical of the fire-eating type so common across the border. For several years he was as President of the Scottish Liberal Association the official head of his party in Scotland. He retired from that office because he did not go far enough to please the rank-and-file of Scottish Liberalism. A Conservative paper expresses surprise that if Lord Elgin possesses the qualities attributed to him he should have been allowed to remain on the shelf for so long. There is something in this, but it must not be forgotten how difficult it is in these days for a nobleman on the Liberal side in politics to force himself to the front unless he is a man of exceptional powers. Constituted as that party is, the opportunities for Liberal peers to rise to eminence in political life are comparatively few, and if some people could have their own way they would be fewer. The fact that the present Cabinet includes five members of the much-abused House of Lords is a standing grievance with a not uninfluential section of Mr. Gladstone's followers. His "solid good sense and love of hard work," his friends say, would have brought him to the front in the House of Commons. That is, of course, quite likely, but nevertheless one would have expected that by his contributions to the discussions in the "gilded chamber," or in some other public way, Lord Elgin would not be such an utter stranger, as I am bound to say, he is to the bulk of the people of those isles.

The *Times* regrets, as so many of us regret that Lord Cromer did not see his way to return to India. The leading journal describes his refusal as "a great loss to India." "At this moment of all others, we are told, "a strong man and a man of financial ability is wanted for India, and Lord Cromer has proved himself, during the tenure of his present post in Egypt, to be both." Lord Elgin's record is a fair university career as a student of Balliol; a slight taste of official existence first as Treasurer of the Household and then as ædile; the Lord Lieutenancy of his county. "We are from implying," gracefully says the *Times*, "that adequate ability may not underlie this modest list of public achievements. Lord Elgin's powers are practically an unknown quantity, and it may well be that he is one of those men in whom England and Scotland (why not Ireland?) abound, who are only proved to be capable of governing by being called upon to govern." And then we are reminded of the difficulties that at the present moment beset the Viceroy. However, it is consolation, though the *Times* does not exactly put it in that way,—to remember that a ruler of India "is helped in his deliberations by a body of men of great experience and practical wisdom." The *Standard* introduces the new Viceroy as the son of his father, and the grandson of his grandfather; conceding hereditary capacity, the presence of which it assumes as in some measure a compensation for inexperience. On the whole it appears to the Conservative organ a better appointment than it had looked for "after the *fiasco* in which Sir Henry Norman figured"; and although Lord Cromer or Earl Spencer would have been better "it would be unfair to Lord Elgin to suppose that he will prove himself in any way unworthy of the distinguished name he bears." "The course of events during the next twelvemonth will be watched with keen anxiety; and if by the end of that term the anticipations of disaster, financial or political, should prove unfounded, the new Viceroy will have much to be grateful for. In any case, Lord Elgin's character must be subjected to the severest test. It will be the earnest wish of his countrymen that he may go triumphantly through the ordeal." The *Daily Chronicle* does not like the look of the appointment, but has faith in the Prime Minister:—"We must believe that Mr. Gladstone is acquainted with merits and promise on the part of his nominee great enough to justify the great honour and the equally great responsibility he has placed upon him." The aristocratic *Morning Post*, with every disposition to make the best of any appointment to a post far too important for its occupant to be the subject of captious Party criticism, declares that "it is impossible not to recognise that the present selection, even more than that of Sir Henry Norman, denotes an enforced restriction of choice to which no patriotic Englishman can be glad to see either of the great political Parties subjected in a matter of this kind." The *Daily Telegraph* makes no comments, good, bad, or indifferent, on the appointment, but the cheery—I had almost written the beery—old *Tixer* is brutally candid at the expense of its Liberal friends. A "remarkable instance of that hereditary principle, which Radical Governments profess to detest," is how the organ of the "drink interest" regards the matter. But the *St. James's Gazette* is the most sarcastic, and it does not confine its sarcasm to the Liberal Press. "We hope," says the *St. James's*, "the Right Hon. Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin, and Viceroy of India, is not a vain or very sensitive person. If he is, he must surely be a little hurt by the patronizing commendation tossed to him to-day. The morning papers are trying to be civil to Lord Elgin; the Conservatives feeling obscurely that it is wrong to speak evil of dignities, the Radicals because he is Mr. Gladstone's nominee. "He has a high private character." Yes; we never heard that he ran away with anybody's wife, and we have every reason to suppose that he pays his butcher. "He will go to India with the prestige of a great name." This last is from the *Daily News*, the austere critic of hereditary rank and influence. And the *Daily Chronicle*—even the *Daily Chronicle*, with the blood of democracy pulsing in its printer's ink—can only go so far as to point out mildly that Lord Elgin has never done anything at all in public life, and only urge for him that a peer unknown—yes, a peer—has often when he has got the chance shown the largest capacity for governing."

This is amusing enough chaff, but the *St. James's* soon becomes serious when it accuses the Government of "a very glaring job." It even uses stronger language. The appointment on the face of it is "absurd and indeed disgraceful." "India, at the present conjuncture should not be made the sport of chance; its fate should not be hazarded on the possible merits of a dark horse." He is a blank. He may turn up trumps: he may be a failure. Nobody knows. All we do know is that he goes to the highest and (at this moment) the most critical and exacting position in the Empire, without being more fitted by training, knowledge, and circumstances than any other middle-aged gentleman whom you might hit if you threw a stone in Pall-Mall at four o'clock on a fine afternoon." Lord Elgin, I understand, is painfully shy, a defect that may possibly to some extent, at all events, account for his having hitherto kept so much in the back ground. But shyness is not necessarily fatal to success. There are plenty of men who occupy high positions, and occupy them well, who suffer from the same drawback. One thing is in his favour; he was held in high esteem by the lamented master of Balliol. In spite of Dr. Jowett's perhaps slightly excessive fondness for men of title no one thoroughly enjoyed his confidence who was not worthy of it. Had he been still living we can imagine how proud he would be to know that a Balliol man to a Balliol man succeeds.

Truth has not been altogether happy on its Vice-regal predictions. It devotes so much of its energy to hunting down professional floggers (how the author of "The Modern Babylon" must envy Mr. Labouchere this week), that I suppose it has not time to keep itself *au courant* with other less sensational matters. No doubt, Lord Elgin's name was mentioned in *Truth* once, but it was preposterously coupled with that of Lord Sandhurst, and had been abandoned in favour of Lord Carrington. In fact, when the office had been filled up, *Truth* announced that it was still going a begging. "The post," it is further stated, "has not yet been offered to Lord Carrington, but it is highly probable that it will be, as also that Lord Carrington will accept the appointment." Perhaps he will if Lord Elgin should change his mind, and ask Mr. Gladstone to release him as he had to release poor Sir Henry Norman. But while *Truth* settled that Lord Carrington was to be the man it gratuitously put forward the Duke of Fife, announcing that the Prince of Wales favoured "the proposal." What next?

The dulness that has permeated all things political since the Recess commenced has been partially removed by Mr. Goschen and Lord Randolph Churchill, who seem to be doing all the fighting for their party just now. Both delivered speeches last week, and both were unusually commonplace. In their later efforts they have been more successful, though Lord Randolph showed the difficulty of finding anything new to say when he was obliged to make the text of his speech somehow forgotten remarks of Mr. John Morley at Newcastle. There was, however, more of the Randolphian flavour about the address at Huddersfield than the one with which he favoured another provincial audience some days previously; he did not fail to respond to the injunction conveyed to public orators by their admirers to "give it 'em hot." Mr. Gladstone is "a common quack," whose reputation will be ephemeral compared to the immortal fame of Prince Bismarck, at whose feet, as we know, Lord Randolph loves to sit; the Home Rule Bill is, or, as he should have said was, "a hare-brained and insane measure;" there is "nothing too untrue for the swallowing capacity and for the voting power" of the people who sit on the Liberal benches; and of all dissemi-nators of falsehoods Mr. John Morley is the chief. In the specific charge of untruthfulness that he brought against the Irish Secretary, Lord Randolph was wrong, as the *Times* has had the pleasure to point out. The fathers of the American Constitution took, Mr. Morley said, only four months to complete that great instrument of free Government. Lord Randolph, on the strength of a letter, written to a newspaper by a Mr. Graham of the Reform Club, holds Mr. John Morley up to the scorn of mankind as inaccurate, and I do not know what else. His indignation that Mr. Morley has hitherto refrained from answering "Mr. Graham knows no bounds, or rather knew no bounds, before the *Times* took up the cudgels for the Chief Secretary. Lord Randolph is calmly told that the evidence he has produced in justification of his charge is beside the mark, and rests upon a singular misapprehension. Mr. Morley was referring to one thing and Lord Randolph to another. No wonder Mr. Morley never took "the slightest notice of the so-called contradiction." But the *Times* is not content with giving Lord Randolph this nasty rap over the knuckles; it reads him a lesson on his general behaviour. His criticisms, he is informed, would lose nothing in effectiveness and would be more suitable in one of his political rank, if he could moderate the excesses of his invective. He is too fond, for instance, of using the word 'untruthful' or 'untrue' when he merely means to censure the inaccuracy of an opponent, and he is sometimes not sufficiently accurate himself "to entitle him to be severe." Mr. Goschen spoke at Hartlepool and appeared in a somewhat new *role*. Instead of devoting himself to Home Rule and going over the old, old ground with wearying reiteration, he glanced at Imperial questions, which he argued are being neglected in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's pre-occupation. In illustration of his contention that the country is going to the dogs on account of the Prime Minister being absorbed in contemplating the condition of the sister isles Mr. Goschen referred in some detail, and not without a little malice to the difficulty of the Government in finding a suitable man as Viceroy. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer is no doubt right—it is a mere matter of arithmetic—as to the scarcity of men with "a taste for Imperial questions," but so far as the Viceroyalty is concerned he was rather a day behind the fair. While Mr. Goschen was levelling this taunt at his former colleagues, Lord Elgin's appointment was known in every daily newspaper office in England and India. Perhaps, the most effective part of Mr. Goschen's deliverance was that in which he referred to the attitude of Mr. John Redmond. That gentleman is most inconsiderate. While Mr. Gladstone is taking his ease at Hawarden, Sir William Harcourt boating on Lago di como, in company with Mr. Labouchere, and Sir Henry James (behold how good and how pleasant it is for politicians to dwell together in unity!) and the other Ministers are resting from the cares of last session and preparing for the labours of the next, here is the leader of the Parnellites using language that must make the Prime Minister's flesh creep when he ought to have been talking of the union of hearts. He spurns the notion that the people of Great Britain took up the cause of Home Rule because of reason, argument, or justice. They were converted to Home Rule by necessity. This is a variation, at any rate, of previous explanations of that phenomenon. It can hardly, with the strictest desire to be accurate, be said that "the people of Great Britain" have been converted to Home Rule or such Home Rule as Mr. Gladstone has proposed, but hitherto we have been told that that portion of the aforesaid people who have "found salvation" were under the spell of Mr. Gladstone's fascination. Mr. Redmond is alarmed at the equanimity with which the country has received the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and he evidently does not believe in the sincerity of some of the threats hurled against the House of Lords. He by no means approves of the proposal, if it is a proposal, to hang up the Irish question. He is concerned especially for Mr. Gladstone's consistency more than the Prime Minister is himself. Mr. Gladstone is never tired of proclaiming to the world that Ireland stops the way. How can it stop the way if a Parish Councils Bill, an Employer's Limited Liability Bill, a Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and what not can be passed. Mr. Redmond thinks Ireland ought to be made to stop the way, and so determined is he that he vows he will remain at home if the forthcoming autumn sittings be devoted entirely to English questions. The stalwarts of the Liberal party may yet have reason to regret that they compelled their leader, apparently against his will, to consent to the reassembling of Parliament in November.

There is a good deal of sympathy, even among those who are not remarkable for prudishness, with the remarks that fell from the Headmaster of Harrow and the Bishop of Worcester during the discussion at the Church Congress on the relations of the Church and Press. As the head of one of our great public schools, Mr. Welldon evidently knew what he was taking about when he spoke of naturalism in literature—translated naturalism, I suppose he meant—as destroying the souls and minds of the young. He compared the recent lionising of M. Zola with the words of the English poet, "Maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zolaism." Sir Gilzean Reid, who has been a member of Parliament, and hopes to be one again, offered the singular excuse that M. Zola was invited by the Institute of Journalists not as a novel-writer but as a journalist! Mr. T. P. O'Connor justifies the reception of M. Zola, but does so apparently upon the ground that the distinguished Frenchman wrote a humane letter about the sufferings of the miners' wive and little ones besides contributing to the Relief Fund. There is no doubt, that the honours paid here to "The Master" (Zola, Ibsen and the rest, all Masters nowadays) were overdone, as is admitted by certain of the Master's dear colleagues *outre manche*. Some of their comments on the Church Congress protest are rather diverting. For example, one journal, after describing the proceedings at the Congress, says:—"It is true that the excommunication comes from a provincial town, which is a little behind the times, but the expression of opinion comes, nevertheless, from an influential portion of the people of prudish Albion." Birmingham a little behind the times! And as to "prudish Albion," well! I would invite the writer to come over from Paris and visit some of our theatres, where the sacred lamp of burlesque is burning.

The telegraph will have informed you of the progress of affairs in Mashonaland, where we are on the eve of a sharp, if short, war. A friend of mine has just received from a young relative in Kimberley some extraordinary news that I imagine must be taken *cum grano*. He writes:—"There are parties trying to oust Cecil Rhodes out of public life, and writing bitterly against him in the papers. Strange to say, in the Transvaal, a force is being organized by the labour party to help Lobengula, and already,"—September 20—"five hundred men have joined. They get ten a day." He mentions the name of the chief organizer," who, I may state, is not an Englishman or a European. The Matabele (pronounced Matab'le) are described by the writer as by others as a very brave people, who know how to kill and be killed.

Mr. Colleenbrander, who is at Palapye, has been informed by a messenger who left Buluwayo on the 20th ult. that the western Matabele border, by which Major Goold Adams's force will enter Lobengula's territory, is more or less unprotected. All Mr. Colleenbrander's cattle have been captured by the Matabele, and threats are made that his premises at Buluwayo will be burned down.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The beautiful specimens of women's work at the fourth exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Guild, now occupying the new Gallery, Regent Street, should be a stimulus to ladies to keep alive the almost decaying art of hand needle-work. It is the fashion of the present day to pooh-pooh the homely crafts of embroidery, knitting, crochet, and lace making as a superfluous addition to a girl's education, and to raise to the dignity of a fine art the feeblest attempts at water-colour dabbling or splashings with crude oil paint. But there is no comparison between the value of the respective productions of the artist in pigments who disfigures a decent milking stool with flaunting caricatures of poppies, and the artist in stitchery who creates a tea cosey out of a remnant of brocade—the result of the one is showy but valueless, while the other, if not of ideal beauty, is at least of practical utility.

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The work at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition is possibly beyond the scope of most women who are not artists by nature, or who have not an artist friend at hand to direct them. But there are many pretty things that ladies who are deft in the use of their needle can make to beautify their homes, or to give their friends as keepsakes. At fancy fairs too nothing is more acceptable than articles of home manufacture. In these days of articles manufactured by the million, uniqueness is a highly prized quality.

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A novelty in fancy needlework is a piano back in patchwork—not crazy patchwork, the kaleidoscopic horror of many hued scraps that is unusually seen; but patchwork with a method, and done in a well-ordered design like a stained glass window only the medium is coloured silk not coloured glass. The pattern was a triple panel after the manner of Walter Crane or T. M. Rooke—a love story of three scenes carried out with simplicity and admirable effectiveness. The sky was of many scraps of blue, put on in zigzag fashion with a black outline like the leads in stained glass, the trees were of all the tints of green, and the figures—a mediæval knight and his lady-love—were carried out in pieces that matched the natural colours of their dresses. There was no attempt at puffing or padding such as the Japanese adopt to give effect to their figures—the scheme of colouring was worked out perfectly flat with only a line of shading here and there to mark the features or the folds of drapery. Any one wishing to attempt a similar piece of work would find suggestions for pretty figure subjects in Walter Crane's illustrations to "Pan Pipes," a book of old English ballads.

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Perforated cardboard, which some years ago, was a favourite medium in the manufacture of mats and needle-books, is now turned to account in a prettier fashion to make folding photo screens, glove boxes and handkerchief sachets. The screens are made of cardboard double interlined with pasteboard covered with silk, the edges being neatly bound with satin. An ornamental scroll pattern in the style Louis XIV., is carried out on the upper edge and around the opening for the photograph—an embroidery in cross stitch also adding richness and colour to the design. A photographic view also is inserted in the cover of the handkerchief sachet, the effect of a bevilled frame being given by several little perforated frames of graduated sizes, being stitched one over the other. The inside is lined with scented wadding, covered with silk, and the edge having been bound with narrow satin, is neatly finished with card, the monogram of the owner filling the space on the under side of the sachet.

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Another pretty photograph screen which can be easily made by any deft-fingered tasteful person is begun on a foundation of pasteboard cut out in the florid ornamental style of the empire. A layer of thin wadding is laid on the front of each panel, which is then neatly covered with a rich brocade of not too large a pattern and lined with plain silk or satin. When the panels are covered they may be sewn together, so that they will open and close easily a fine card being sewn all round as a finish.

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Teapot cosies are always in demand, but as a rule they are ugly, and shew little inventive genius or artistic progress. A pretty one, made for a bridal gift, was of faint green brocade with a pattern of white lilies—a supposed piece of Princess May's trousseau poplin, and consequently the more esteemed on that account. The shape was something like a mitre, but in four parts, united by pale rose pink satin, which also formed the lining. Another novelty in cosies was made of apple green satin gathered in sections into a shape resembling a water melon, the sections being outlined with fine cord to match the satin. A stem and leaf and wired tendrils gave a certain air of realism to the whole, which, if not strictly artistic, had the merit of being original.

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To utilize pretty scraps of evening dress silk and satin brocades charming little trifles can be made for bazaars in the shape of ladies' high-heeled shoes. The lucky slipper requires a good deal of patient dexterity to carry out, but it is quite worth the trouble when finished, as it can be adapted for use in many ways. With a guttapercha lining it can be made to do duty as a tobacco pouch. Fitted with scissors, thimble, and eels it acts as a housewife, or with pins and hair-pins, it can be adapted for a dressing table.

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Another fancy article, which is much appreciated even by non-racing people, is the jockey cap pin cushion. Made in eight sections of alternate colours with a little peak, it is a most economical article to cut out a finger square of each colour, sufficing amply to make a cap of the size of an orange. For use as a pin cushion, it must be firmly stuffed, and the head-piece and peak closed with card board cut to shape and covered, the edge and each division being then closely set with pins except on top, where there should be a small-covered button. If intended for a tobacco pouch, a lining of the usual kind be slipped inside the crown. With a silk bag lining it can also be adapted for holding crochet cotton or other balls.

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A new idea for a flower-holder, which has been brought back to us from Ironville or Boulogne *sur mer* is made of three little spades, tied in tripod fashion by the handles with ribbon, a bucket of the usual seaside style beloved by children, being suspended also by ribbon and filled with the beautiful sea holly, a memento of the happy holiday time on the sandhills.

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For ladies who are not specially clever with their needle bent-iron work is a pleasant employment, capable of being put to many pretty uses. One lady, who is an adept at it, has manufactured for her dinner table a beautiful centre-piece, consisting of a flower vase of ruby glass, which fits into a bent-iron socket. Suspended below the flowers are four little ruby glass fairy lights, while underneath four ruby glass plates on bent iron brackets hold fruit or *bon bons*. The candlesticks, and specimen flower glass stands, carving knife and fork rests and other dinner accessories are also in bent-iron work—the whole having a decidedly uncommon and decorative effect.

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The new blue tea-cloths, richly embroidered in the raised satin stitch and lace work combined, known as M

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

THE COURT.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday from Mar Lodge, Braemar.

The Duke of Connaught, on quitting his command at Portsmouth, has placed in the hands of the Mayor a sum of £200, in aid of the local charities.

The Duke and Duchess of York on Saturday received at St. James's Palace deputations from the City and Corporation of London, the general inhabitants of the City, Nonconformist ministers, and the English Presbyterians, who presented marriage gifts and addresses.

On Monday, the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, visited and formally open the New South London Art Gallery, Reading-room, and Lecture-hall, which have been erected in Peckham-road at the cost of Mr. J Edwards.

The Duke and Duchess of York on Monday afternoon visited Dulwich, and the Duke laid the foundation-stone of the buildings about to be erected in East India-road for the use of seamen in the Port of London Institutions for seamen.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Randolph Churchill on Monday addressed a meeting of Unionists at Huddersfield. He devoted himself mainly to the tactics of the Government in the Home Rule Bill. If the House of Lords rejected such a measure, he himself would be ready to vote for its abolition.

Mr. Gurney, M.P., on Monday addressed a meeting of constituents at Tenterden. He maintained that the country generally were satisfied and contented with the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Home Rule Bill, and that there could be no compromise on the question till the scheme of a separate Parliament and Executive was dropped.

On Tuesday Mr. Goschen addressed a Unionist meeting at West Hartlepool. Mr. Goschen called on the Government to declare whether they proposed to proceed with the Home Rule Bill again next Session or to take up British legislation in hand. The Government, he said, dare not dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the Home Rule issue alone, but intended at the next general election to go to the question with others in order to secure a majority.

IRELAND.

The anniversary of the death of Mr. C. S. Parnell was commemorated on Sunday in Dublin by a procession, which marched through the principal streets of the city to the grave of the deceased leader in Glasnevin Cemetery, where flowers and wreaths were deposited. The procession included the Parnellite members of Parliament and those who unsuccessfully contested elections in that interest last year, detachments of trade and labour societies, and others. The proceedings were orderly throughout.

The Parnellite demonstration, held on Monday in the Rotunda, Dublin, when Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who presided, affirmed that the present political situation, which he regarded as one of deadly peril, was due to the surrender to an English party of the independence of the majority of the Irish Nationalist representatives. Mr. Redmond proceeded to criticize severely the defects of the Home Rule Bill, and the action of the Anti-Parnellite members with regard to it.

A meeting of the central branch of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who presided, set forth the programme of agitation and organization which it was proposed to carry out throughout Ireland during the ensuing winter, and intimated that, if the forthcoming autumn sittings of Parliament were devoted to purely English Questions, Ireland should stay at home and work in Ireland for the defence and preservation of the constitutional movement.

At the fortnightly meeting of the central branch of the Irish National Federation in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. Redkin, M.P., characterized the new policy of the Independent party as one of "treachery avowed despair," and Mr. Michael Davitt described it as unmanly and unpatriotic.

GENERAL.

The Earl of Elgin has been appointed Viceroy of India in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Lord Roberts, after distributing prizes to the successful competitors of the Bristol Volunteer Artillery on Saturday, said it seemed to him that every able-bodied Briton ought to go through a course of military training. In reference to recent public discussion regarding the Volunteers, he said he did not expect that they could reach the highest standard of military efficiency, but he did not think that because they could not reach that standard they were not worth keeping up.

The Church Congress brought its sittings to a close at Birmingham on Friday, when among the topics dealt with were "The Christian in Home Life," "Religion in Social Life," and "The Church and the Press." The total number of tickets sold for the Congress was 8,166 —the largest number yet recorded.

The Welsh Land Commission held its final sitting for Merionethshire on Saturday, and examined a number of witnesses, including landlords, agents, and tenants.

The Welsh Land Commission sat again on Wednesday at Llangefni, when evidence was given by Mr. T. Prys Lord, agent to the Bodorgan estate, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The latter and one or two lively encounters with members of the Commission.

The funeral of the late Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, on Friday last. There were present all the members of the College staff, numerous graduates, undergraduates, and a large number of the general public.

The annual meeting of the coal owners and representatives of the miners of six great districts of England was held at Birmingham on Friday, when it was proposed that the wages should be at the old rate of 1888, but that they submit to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the increase granted in 1889, and that both parties should be ready to formulate a scheme for the settlement of disputes by the agency of a tribunal of conciliation.

At a largely-attended meeting of coal owners, held at Barnsley, the suggestions offered by the miners' delegates at the conference were considered, and it was agreed that the masters, with a view to ending the present distress and dislocation of trade, would allow the miners to begin work at a present reduction of 10 per cent. out of the 40 per cent. advanced since 1888.

A memorial to the late Archbishop of York was unveiled on Monday by the Duke of Rutland in Peterborough Cathedral, in presence of a large assembly.

Sir William Smith, well known for many years as the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, as the compiler of several encyclopædic works relating to an antiquity, and as the author of numerous educational manuals, died on Saturday in London. He was in his 81st year.

At the Newmarket Second October Meeting on Wednesday the race for the Cesarewitch Stakes resulted in a dead heat between Mr. Ellis's Red Eyes, the second favourite, and Mr. T. Jenning's Cypria, an outsider.

An inquest was held on Saturday at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court on the body of Frederick William Whitehead, who shot a young woman, named Daisy Sinclair, in Claremontsquare, Pentonville, on Tuesday night, and then inflicted fatal injuries on himself. Evidence was given by the widow of the deceased man and others, and the jury found that he had committed suicide while temporarily insane.

On Saturday morning a coal train travelling south was run, by a disregard of signals, at full speed into a siding at Tebay Junction on the London and North-Western Railway. The engine was overturned across the main line, and the wagons scattered about in all directions. The driver of the engine was badly injured and the line was blocked for traffic for several hours.

By the upsetting of a small boat carrying mails and passengers between the islands of Evie and Rousay, in the Orkneys, on Wednesday morning, two men, a woman, and three children were drowned.

At the Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference, which opened at Wells on Tuesday, the Bishop of the diocese delivered an address in which he entered an energetic protest against the doctrines and tendencies of present-day Socialism which seemed to him to constitute a grave danger to all that was most valuable in our political and social life.

On Tuesday Sir E. Arnold delivered an address, in his capacity as president for the year, at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, and contended that the present day pessimism is foolish as well as needless, that men are too apt to ignore the brightness of existence as well as to exaggerate its evils, and that the wisest policy for them is to make the best of their environment.

The Photographic Congress has been held this week at the rooms of the Society of Arts. Papers were read and discussed on "Photomicrography," "Photo-Mechanical Printing in Natural Colours," "Photography in Compartments," "Chemical Action and Exposure," and other subjects.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut-Col. E. P. Bryant, Ben. (Ret.); Deputy-Surg-Gen. W. Walker, M.D., Ben. (Ret.); Lieut-Gen. R. Farrer, Mad. S.C.; Capt. H. Weston, Bo. (Ret.); Major Gen. T. A. L. Murray, late R.E.; Col. J. W. Fitzgerald; Viscount Stormont; Sir W. Smith, D.C.L., LL.D.; Rev. R. P. Graves, LL.D.; Mr. Ford Madox Brown; Mr. H. Savile Clarke; Sir J. Boyd; Gen. Von Versen; Gen. Von Kamecke; Capt. T. Piedbœuf; Lady Leng.

CHARING CROSS TO INDIA BY RAIL.

Mr. T. Sutherst presided at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel on Oct. 11 to a number of gentlemen interested in the Syria Ottoman Railway, to meet the engineer-in-chief, Sir Douglas Fox, and the contractors, who are about to proceed to Syria to continue the construction of the railway from Acre to Damascus. Mr. Sutherst said the railway would be 150 miles long. At one end was a fine port in the Mediterranean, at the other Damascus, the oldest city in the world, with a population of upwards of 250,000 people. The intervening country was probably one of the most fertile regions in the world, with a soil capable of producing all kinds of fruit and cereals. Only a comparatively small area of these rich lands was at present cultivated, and yet the harvest of cereals is upwards of 200,000 tons annually, with an export of 125,000 tons. The contractors have undertaken to reach Damascus within two years. The construction of the line is steadily progressing, and the first five miles are on the point of completion, and the section of fifty miles to the River Jordan is expected to be finished by April next. "If," remarked the Chairman "the same wise policy is pursued which prompted the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and which is now steadily covering India with railways, I see no reason why, with in a reasonable time, we should not be able to go right through by rail from Charing Cross to India in eight days." Sir D. Fox, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. Davis, Mr. J. R. Filling, Col. Surtees, and Emin Effendi were among the subsequent speakers.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

It was announced on the 12th instant that the Queen had approved the appointment of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to be Viceroy of India, in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose term of office will shortly expire.

Commenting on the appointment, the *Times* said:—

At last Mr. Gladstone's Government have succeeded in finding a Viceroy for India. After being offered, according to the common belief, to more than one Liberal politician of eminence, this splendid post was, as everybody remembers accepted and then suddenly resigned by Sir Henry Norman. It was pressed on Lord Cremer, and declined "for private reasons"—a decision which was, in our opinion, great loss to India. At this moment of all others a strong man and a man of financial ability is wanted for India, and Lord Cromer has proved himself, during his tenure of his present post in Egypt, to be both. Having failed to obtain him, Mr. Gladstone appears to have fallen back on his faithful list of forty-one peers and among them he has chosen the Earl of Elgin, whose acceptance of the arduous office is announced this morning. The feeling of the public on hearing this news will probably be that, if a Gladstonian peer was to be appointed, and if no Cabinet Minister was available, Lord Elgin is as good as any other. He is of suitable age—forty-four; he has a high private character; his political record, if almost blank, is blameless; above all, he has a hereditary connection with India and the East, being the son of the eminent man who, after conducting an eventful mission to China, became Viceroy of India, and died there in 1863. The present Lord Elgin is known as having done fairly well at Oxford, where he was a member of Balliol College and a friend of the late Master, and as having served as Treasurer of the Household and First Commissioner of Works for a short time in 1886. He is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Fife. We are far from implying that adequate ability may not underlie this modest list of public achievements. Lord Elgin's powers are practically an unknown quantity, and it may well be that he is one of those men, in whom England and Scotland abound, who are only proved to be capable of governing by being called upon to govern. Assuredly he will have no light task; for, though everything is tranquil within our vast Indian Empire, the position of the Viceroy at this moment is beset with difficulties, all of which are acute. The great foreign interests of India have to be handled with extreme care; the internal feuds between the followers of the two great religions show ominous signs of breaking out unless they are kept down by tact and a firm hand; and the financial position of the country, owing to the fall of the rupee, is one of great perplexity. With all these matters, and with many others, the Viceroy will have to deal, though he, fortunately, is helped in his deliberations by a body of men of great experience and practical wisdom. The hopes and good wishes of the nation will be with Lord Elgin; and we trust that, by his prudence and his courage, he will show the interests of India and England to be safe in his hands, and that he will bring fresh distinction upon a name already highly honoured in the East.

THE WILD RACES OF INDIA.

Mr. R. W. Fraser, LL.B., M.R.A.S., late of the Indian Civil Service, on Oct. 10 commenced a series of ten lectures on Indian subjects at the South-place Institute. The subjects of the lectures are as follows:—Wild Races of India; Invasions of the Aryans and Vedic Mythology; Rise and Decay of Buddhism in India; Hindu Mythology; Temples and Religions in India; the Mohammedans in India; Evolution of Ideas respecting women in India; the Greeks, Portuguese, Dutch, and French in India; the English in India; an Indian Village. "The Wild Races of India," discussed in the first lecture (of which we find a report in the *Echo*), were those mysterious aborigines who have preserved the same characteristics, manners, and beliefs that were theirs when the Aryans came into the country 5000 years ago, who are so different to the inhabitants of India with whom we come in contact, and whom Mr. Frazer happily described as living fossils of a bygone age.

We are apt to overlook these primæval men dwelling among the forest-clad hills and in remote jungles, but apart from their intrinsic interest they can no longer be left out in the consideration of the history of India, the intellectual development of which has been a compromise between the thought of the advancing races and the notions of these fixed peoples. From them Hinduism received its multitudinous gods. One of the smallest of these tribes, but one of the most interesting, are the Todas, in the south of the peninsula among the Neilgherry Hills. They touch no intoxicant or drugs; their food is milk, fruit, and herbs. They are polyandrous, the women often marrying all the brothers of a family. Their religion is a sort of Animism, investing all material things with spirit. The Toda cannot be said to pray. His only approach to it is when at sunset he places his hands to his forehead and bends forward. Yet they are admired by all who know them. With them the truth is the greatest virtue, and falsehood the greatest vice. The lecturer described and exhibited photographs of other of these some very wretched ones living in the jungle, eating bamboo shoots and rats, but whose word would rather be taken than that of the most sanctified Brahmin on the plains. Of the Khonds the lecturer had considerable personal experience, having been stationed among them. They are fierce, truthful, simple, and fearless, drunken, yet frank and honest, little given to ceremony. When a young Khond meets an old Khond, he holds up his hand, saying, "I am on my way." The old Khond replies, "Go on." That is their salutation. They have many gods, but neither temples nor idols. Human sacrifices have been forbidden, "but," said Mr. Fraser, "when I was in charge of these hills I certainly came across traces of it." The valleys are deadly and malarious, which makes the region difficult to administer. The Juangs, about 10,000 in number, are still living in the Stone age. They have no word for metal, and had never seen it until a few years ago. They have no god, nor can any trace be found of belief in a future state. The Gonds of Central India are about 1,500,000 in number, and as we point to the north and they bury their dead with their feet to the north. The Gond has many virtues and many failings. He will murder, but not lie. He is squalid and careless, but light-hearted. He always gets drunk when he can, but he is truthful; he is grave, but will not brook discipline. He is surrounded on all sides by sprits of the trees, of the dead, of maladies; and so shy in some villages that the taxgatherer has to announce his presence by beat of drum, and go away, leaving the drum on the ground. The Gonds come out, deposit their tax of grain, and retreat to their dwellings. The lecturer gave deeply-interesting accounts of the Bheels, the Leptchas, the Santhals, and other taibes, which have increased rather than diminished under our rule.

THE MISSION TO CABUL.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on October 8:—The *Republique Francaise* is very anxious that Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to the Ameer should prove a failure. It considers itself in a position to say that "that Sir Mortimer is instructed to negotiate with the Ameer a definitive settlement of the question of the Pamirs, and device, in concert with him, a series of defensive measures extending from Herat to Gilgit, to be placed under the control of the British Staff." The *Republique* attaches special importance to the utterances of the Russian press with regard to the Mission. The Russian journals, it seems, apprehend "manœuvres initiated in London to weaken the prestige and power of Russia in Turkestan." The *Nouveau Temps* asserts that Mr. Gladstone knows quite well that "Russia does not contemplate advancing to India, but he must be equally aware that any attempt made by England to the detriment of Russian interests in Central Asia would lead to immediate reprisals." As to the nature of those reprisals, the *Republique* says Russia has discovered the weak point in the armour of the British Empire, and that the plan devised 100 years ago by the Prince of Nassau-Siegen has now become as easy of execution as it then appeared chimerical. "The plan concerted between Bonaparte and the Emperor Paul provided that 35,000 Russians should operate against Khiva and Bokhara, while 35,000 Frenchmen, under Massena, were to move against Asterabad in Persia. The combined armies were then to attack India by way of Herat and Kandahar. That coalition, which was defeated by the Emperor Paul's tragic death, might be realised at the present day. The attack upon India by way of Herat has now become not only possible, but formidable." In conclusion, the *Republique* advises the Afghans to take the advice given by Shere Ali to the Sultan in 1878—to avoid entanglements with the English, who, once defeated by the Muscovites, would unscrupulously abandon Afghanistan to its fate, and to make terms with the Russians, "who are quite as energetic as the English, and very much their superiors in all that regards good faith."

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE.

News from Brazil is contradictory, although it seems certain that the bombardment of Rio has been going on, and that the shore batteries have been returning the fire. President Peixoto's soldiers have been committing serious depredations, killing defenceless persons and plundering shops and residences. The English residents have been warned by the British Minister to make their escape from Rio, as the fleet intends to continue bombardment. A Monte Video telegram states that the Rio Government ordered an attempt to be made to blow up an insurgent warship under cover of the British flag. The ruse, however was detected by the British squadron and frustrated.

President Peixoto has issued a manifesto stating that if the approaching General Elections to Congress result unfavourably to him, he will know how to respect the will of the country. Admiral de Mello has also issued a manifesto declaring that in case of success he will adhere rigidly to Republican institutions and forms of government.

It is reported from Buenos Ayres that Celman's father-in-law, General Roca, "will shortly leave for Europe."

SAD DEATH OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.

Lieutenant-General Rowland Farrer, late of the Madras Staff Corps, has died in the University Hospital from injuries received during a fire. It appears that early on the morning of Oct. 11 a policeman on duty in Grafton-street, Tottenham-court-road, noticed smoke issuing from a house occupied by Messrs. Heywood and Burden, estate agents, and immediately gave the alarm. An engine and escape were soon on the spot, and on the firemen breaking open the door, they discovered the body of Lieutenant-General Farrer enveloped in flames. On being conveyed to the hospital he was found to have sustained serious injury, his hands, arms and face being terribly burned. The fire was got under in a remarkably short time, but not until considerable damage was done. The fire was caused, it is stated, through the overturning of a paraffin lamp.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The final preparations for the reception of the Russian visitors are being pushed forward both at Paris and Toulon, where there is an immense gathering of visitors. The Council of State, on Oct. 10, sanctioned a credit of 386,000f. for the expenses of the reception. Toulon will be allowed 140,000f. of this sum, and 51,000f. is set down for the opera performance. Marshal Canrobert and Marshal MacMahon have been invited by the Paris Municipality to the banquet to the Russian officers; but the former is slightly and the latter seriously unwell, and they have therefore declined. Marshal Canrobert wrote: "I learned in our sharp conflicts before Sebastopol to appreciate the valour and good qualities of the sailors and soldiers of the great Russian nation." The Town Council of Lorient has voted £20 for the purchase of a silver cup for Admiral Avelan. Madame Adam will present to Admiral Avelan "the jewelled keepsakes of the women of France"—(1) 2138 "porte-bonheur" bracelets with a medallion, on which are engaged "Cronstadt" and "Toulon," for the sailors' wives. Each bracelet is in a blue statin case, with an embroidered spray of forget-me-not in the corner. On the lid is the inscription "Souvenir of the Women of France, 1893." (2) Brooches for the officers' wives. (3) Greek crosses for the chaplains, (4) Diamond jewels for Admiral Avelan's family, including two brooches in diamonds and turquoises, representing a stem of forget-me-nots, for the Admiral's daughters. Madame Adam also wishes to make a presentation of a French flag to the Russian Admiral in Paris on Oct. 16. A public holiday is being contemplated, and in Paris, in a few days (says the *Telegraphs* correspondent) hawkers will be selling all sorts of memorial knick-knacks, specially fabricated for the fetes. Shops are already full of these things, and many windows on the boulevards and elsewhere are kaleidoscopic in the variety of colour displayed. Black and orange hues vie with the familiar flag of France. The most original invention is said to be a toy representing the mast of a battleship, at the bottom of which stand a French and a Russian sailor. As the two tars join hands in a fraternal greeting a subtle mechanism divides into three parts a ring painted with the colours of Austria, Germany, and Italy. The Franco-Russian Fetes Committee has decided to give a Venetian fete on the Seine on the 22nd inst. Several torpedo boats will take part in the proceedings. It is stated that an ironclad of the French Channel squadron will go to Biarritz to-day to salute to Grand Duke Alexis. It is stated that the Grand Rabbin of France and other still more powerful Jews, whose names are household words, figure as contributors to the fund for the coming fetes in honour of the Russian naval officers. It is repeated, this time from Berlin, that France has offered Russia the Siamese island of Koh Samit as a coaling station. Among the other places which France is reported to have offered Russia as coaling stations are Obock (in the Gulf of Aden), Villefranche (in the Alpes Maritimes), and Port Vendres (near the Spanish frontier). The leading French review, the *Revue Bleue*, explains to its readers how France, by the floating of Russian loans (and the presentation of "keepsakes"), is going to get even with Germany. "France has lent Russia nearly three and a-half millards, nearly all employed in the conversion of old effoans. Russia has simply changed creditors, and has got out of the hands of the Prussian Shylock, but henceforth every Russian loan in France will add something to the economic developement of Russia, will increase her military equipment, and will help to put regiments on foot. French savings will raise a harvest of economical and armed forces which will paralyse Germany in the developement of her wealth as well as of her military power. If the Franco-Russian alliance is maintained and strengthened, sooner or later Germany will be both from a financial and from a military point of view unable to support her hegemony, and the day of restitution will dawn. France has only Alsace-Lorraine to reclaim from her, but the claims beyond the Vistula will perhaps be more rigorous.

It is announced from Leipsic that a German composer, Herr Diamand, has written several pieces of music specially for the approaching visit of the Tsarevitch to Toulon on the occasion of the visit of the Russian Squardon, and that they have been accepted with thanks by the Toulon authorities.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Sir W. J. Moore writes to the *Times* (Oct. 10):—"There is a serious feature in connection with the opium Commission which I do not think has yet been noted, and certainly not appreciated. The missionaries assert that the Chinese will not be converted because opium is supplied from India; there is no doubt that the missionaries, aided, as Sir J. Pease said, by the representatives of various sections of the Church, are responsible for this Commission of inquiry into the social habits and customs of Indians. Now the people of India very well know that the missionaries are the motive agencies in this crusade against opium. No people on the face of the earth are more liable to unreasonable convictions and passions. As in Europe, so in India, the tendency of party agitators ready to take advantage of the credulity of the masses, is openly or, still worse, secretly. The greatest outbidders were regarded by the Sepoys, advised by secret agitators, as an attack on caste and religious systems, and hence the Indian Mutiny of 1857. We have latterly had exemplified by the riots in Bombay and in other places in India the tenacity with which Indians cling to the religious of their fathers. I venture to utter a solemn warning, that any agitation in consequence of the representations of the missionaries is interfered with to any material extent, the Indian people, misled by agitators, will very probably regard it as the first step towards interference with their religion. They will naturally think, if the missionaries have forced the Government to do this as a preparatory step to the conversion of Easterns to Christianity, the missionaries will soon force the Government to do more. (It is not forgotten that a European nation has made converts to Christianity forcibly.) If this probability is a possibility—every consideration, we must either lose India or destroy more lives in a day than opium does in a century."

A meeting of the friends of the Anti-Opium cause was held on Oct. 11, at Devonshire House, E.C., Mr. John T. Dorland presiding. Prayer was offered for Mr. Arthur Pease and Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., the two representatives of the Anti-Opium party on the Commission, and Mr. J. O. Alexander, Secretary, of the Anti-Opium Society, who were soon to proceed to India—Mr. Alexander referred to the mis-apprehension which had got abroad as to the effect of the Government Commission which had been held. He had attended the Commission from day to day, and as far as he could judge, he certainly had the impression that their cause had made notable progress. He believed a very great impression was made on the Commission. As patriots the society felt compelled to do what they could to put down the trade which they regarded as a blot on the fair name of their country. The Indian officials strongly opposed them, and gave evidence against the assertion that the trade was an evil, but a good deal of their evidence broke down under cross-examination. He (Mr. Alexander) was going out to India under a full sense of the great responsibility which was upon him, but he had no feeling of discouragement. Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., was prevented from attending but sent a cordial letter of sympathy. Mrs. Caine was present and expressed her own and her husband's earnest wishes for the success of the Commission. Various others having spoken, Dr. Pringle said we were face to face with the great inconsistency of a great nation carrying on the business of a druggist on a large scale and in a way for which any druggist in England would immediately lose his licence. —A devotional meeting followed.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting of this bank was held on Oct. 11, at Bishopsgate-street. Mr. D. H. Small (chairman) said since the bank was established in 1844 they had never had a larger volume of business in any half-year than in the six months under review. With one or two exceptions the profits were the largest that they had ever had, they having amounted to £7,300 over the previous half-year. This most satisfactory result enabled the directors to show a total, including £1,257 brought forward from the previous half-year, of £14,502, and this sum they proposed to deal with as follows:—£5,065 for the payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and £3,376 for a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free of income tax, payable on and after Oct. 16; £3,000 to be credited to the dobtful debt account; and £3,062 to be carried forward to next account. The amount carried forward was rather large, but as the first half of the year was the better of the two, they carried forward a large sum in order to provide for any deficiency in the current half-year. There was an increase under the head of expenses of management to the extent of £1,263. That increase had arisen from various causes, the first of which was that owing to the growing business that the bank had been doing it had been necessary to employ a larger staff, and in the second place they had expended a little more than usual upon advertisements in the East. They had also had to pay Indian income tax on the profits of the bank as well as the tax that was levied in this country. On the whole, he thought that the result presented on that occasion would be regarded as satisfactory. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the payment of the dividend and bonus recommended therein.—Major-General E. J. Ricketts seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.—A further resolution was also agreed to authorising the directors to draw the full amount of fees permitted by the articles of association.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The lock-out in the coal trade is practically at an end in Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire, as well as in part of Derbyshire. In Yorkshire and Lancashire, however, there is no sign of a termination of the struggle. Fully 23,000 miners in Notts and Warwick resumed work yesterday at the old rate of wages. In Warwickshire the miners have agreed to abide by any decision as to wages which may hereafter be come to; but in Notts no conditions have been attached to the resumption of work. The Birchwood Shady and Tibshelf collieries, employing 2,000 men, in the Alfreton district, were reopened yesterday unconditionally at the old rates.—Representatives of the coalowners and the miners met at Sheffield on Oct. 9, and as a conference of two hours did not result in a settlement of the dispute, they called in the six Mayors at whose instance they had assembled, and asked for their suggestions. The Mayors submitted six recommendations, the principal of which were that the miners should return to work at the old rate of wages, and submit to a reduction of 10 per cent. out of the 40 per cent. advance in wages which they had received since 1888, on and after Dec. 4: and that the masters and men should endeavour as soon as possible to establish a tribunal of conciliation. Both deputations undertook to lay these proposals before the governing bodies of their respective Federations. The coalowners assembled at Derby, on Oct. 10, to consider the proposals emanating from the conference on the previous day. They decided unanimously that the suggestion of the men that they should be allowed to resume work at the old rate of wages could not be entertained. The meeting was equally unanimous in refusing to open the pits at a reduction of ten per cent. upon the extra 40 per cent. which the miners have been recently receiving; but, under the circumstances, they determined to offer a resumption of work at a reduction of 15 per cent.—The distress consequent upon the lock-out is still very great. The two relief funds organised by the *Daily Chronicle* reached the grand total of £3,879 16s. 10d. made up thus: General fund, £2611 5s. 5½d.; women and children's fund, £3,265 11s. 5d. The Northumberland miners have voted £1,000 to the Miners Federation and £200 a week while the lock-out lasts.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

A Rome paper states that Admiral Culme-Seymour requested that there shall be no festivities on the occasion of the visit of the British Mediterranean squadron to Taranto, as the fleet is still in mourning for those lost in the Victoria.

The Italian Admiralty made arrangements with the chief steamship companies at Genoa by which, in case of necessity, seven swift steamers can be converted into armed cruisers on the English plan.

According to the official report of the Minister of Marine, the Italian 2000 men are to be added to the strength of the Italian Navy. This will necessitate an increase of 2,000,000 lire in the next naval estimates.

A semi-official note was published in Rome on Oct. 6, refuting reports in foreign newspapers of alleged warlike preparations on the part of Italy; but in a telegram, dated Oct. 9, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—"The unexpected resignation of General Mathelin, who, in the natural course of things, would take the command of a French campign against Italy, has caused a sinful sensation. This has increased by the publication of a Marseilles telegram to *Le Jour*, which the authorities thought fit to suppress. M. G. Galy, the correspondent of that paper, reiterates the general opinion that General Mathelin, owing to weak health, did not feel himself equal to the task of rising to an occasion which may be nearer than optimist observers suppose. The writer adds that in higher military circles no surprise would be felt if the Italian troops passed the frontier to-morrow. The Alpine outposts are being doubled, and the attitude of officers and men is so aggressive that even Germany is endeavouring to counsel calm and prudence. General de Vaulgrenant, who succeeds General Mathelin, was formerly Military Governor of Nice. It was he who superintendeaded the fortifications in the Col di Tenda district, and his experience of Alpine border strategy is probably greater than that of any French general. The feeling of tension is said to be so strong that at the advanced posts the men sleep nightly in their clothes."

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Sir George Chesney, M.P., presided on the 12 ultimo at the Cannon-street Hotel, over an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this bank, to consider the following resolution:—"That the following article be added to the articles of association of the bank, viz.: The bank may reduce its capital in any manner authorised by the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890." There was a large attendance of shareholders. The Chairman remarked that inasmuch as the whole of the capital of the bank had been placed in India, it had consequently sustained a loss of £200,000 sterling—in consequence of the continued depreciation of silver, and of the Indian currency. The directors had closed the Shanghai branch, which for some years had been unproductive, and they had incurred a loss in getting back the capital which had been employed there. They proposed to write down certain doubtful assets to the extent of £200,000, and to reduce the proposed figure of £20 a share, or £200,000 in all, would be fully represented. They would have a surplus capital of £23,720 beyond the coming reduction of their capital at the exchange of the day. In addition, they had the reserve fund (shown in their last balance sheet) of £50,000. The ordinary profits of the half-year had been very moderate, about £18,000. Against that they had to set the loss occurring mainly from the closure of the Shanghai branch, and a considerable loss on the last year's account, as declared by the auditors, of £3,864, which was reduced by the sum standing in the last statement to the credit of profit and loss account, to £3,893. If they took that loss against the £70,000 odd, which they had to dispose of when they wrote down their capital to £3 a share, they had a balance of £33,830 to apply to writing down their capital to safe basis. He concluded by proposing the resolution as above.—Mr W. L. Watson seconded the motion.—A long discussion followed.—Sir E. Galsworthy and other shareholders supported the Board, and on the resolution being put the Chairman declared it carried.

OOREGUM GOLD MINING OF INDIA.

The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Oct. 11 at the City Terminus Hotel.—Mr. Malcolm Low presided, and said that the meeting was held on that occasion, at the desire of the shareholders, in order to discuss the position of the company. The output of gold for the months of August and September amounted to 6500oz. each, which was the highest point touched in the Indian goldfields, Ooregum included. He was afraid he could not hold out hopes of any large increases in the returns, as the present machinery at the mines was now dealing with all it was capable of doing. The satisfactory position of the mine had, however, justified the board in ordering fresh machinery and when that was erected he thought that they might look for increased returns. The board had already paid the preferential dividend for the year and 3s. per share on the ordinary shares, as compared with 2s. 6d. last year. What the two dividends to come would be he could not say, but as the one declared had been slightly in excess of last year, he thought that they might look for a slight increase in those to come, although he, of course, could only speak vaguely, not having any accounts before him. As the Company had now attained such a highly satisfactory position, he recommended that a reserve fund should be formed, although that reserve, he thought, need not entrench very heavily upon the dividends. Mr. John Taylor explained the work carried on at the mine during the period under review.

A Tientsin correspondent makes a passing reference to a matter well worthy of the attention of the Indian military authorities, viz., our laxity as to information on the military progress and topography of China. France and Russia, as the correspondent points out, have for years been assiduously cultivating this field so foolishly neglected by our military authorities. The Powers retain military attaches of high ability in China, and from the chronicle of their movements we can see their office is no sinecure. On the other hand, beyond the skimpy information of a consular report and the occasional voluntary efforts of an Indian or colonial officer who goes up-country to travel or shoot, we know little or nothing of China's prowess, and still less of the contour and conformation of the country where military operations would most likely occur. The fact that the boundaries of the Chinese and Indian Empire are now so prolongedly coterminous and the prospect that they will in the future give rise to international friction and communication both point to one result, that our diplomatic relations with China will have to be more under Indian auspices and Indian control. "The situation, it is pointed out, "to an autocratic Government like that of India, prompt to decide and act, will speedily become intolerable if every petty frontier squabble has to be referred to London through the India Office, and thence through Foreign Office to Peking. The appointment of a military attache by the Indian Government would be the first step in a policy which we regard as inevitable and by which Pekiog and Calcutta would be brought into closer and more direct touch."

Professor Cuming, M.D., to whom, it is announced, Mr. Gladstone has offered a baronetcy, is (says the *Westminster Gazette*) "one of the most eminent of Irish physicians. He declined the lesser honour of knighthood at the hands of the late Government. He is an Ulster Catholic, and a Nationalist in politics; and we believe we are correct in saying that he is the first Irish Nationalist who has for many years accepted such an honour from any Government. Dr. Cuming practises at Belfast, where he is a Professor in the Queen's College; and his daughter is married to a son of Sir Charles Russell. He is also connected by marriage with Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, of whom he was an adherent in the stormy days of 'Young Ireland.'"

News comes from the Congo Free State, via Brussels, that Capt. Dhanis, who defeated the Arabs on Feb. 15, was successful in capturing Kasongo on April 17. The remnant of the Arab forces had made a stand between Tanganyika and the Congo. As Kasongo was the only fortified place between the Captain and the Lake it is believed that after the victory Dhanis would have no difficulty in effecting a junction with the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society's posts under Capt. Jacques on Tanganyika, and establishing regular communication between the western bank of Lake Tanganyika, the Congo State frontier, and the western coast of Africa

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L S Carey, BCS
Mr A W T de A DeCrettes, B
Mr N S Field, B
Mr W G Bayly, B
Mr J Pratt, B
Mr A W B Higgins, MCS
Mr W E Neale, BCS, 15 days
Mr E H D'Oyly, B, 6 mos
Mr H R Farmer, MCS, 3 mos
Mr C G W Clogstoun, M, 6 mos
Mr J Thorburn, 6 mos
Col R V Biddell, RE, 8 mos
Lt-Col J Grant, ISC, 1 mo
Lt-Col W T Shone, DSO, RE, 2 mos
Major G B Stevens, ISC, 3 mos
Capt A B Vaughan, ISC, 6 mos
Capt H G Ryland, ISC, till March 1st
Capt F Churchill, ISC, 2 mos
Capt R S Maclagan, RE, 14 days
Lieut R G Munn, ISC, 14 days
Lieut E R Foord ISC, 6 mos
Lieut F G C Humfrey, ISC, 3 mos
Lieut T J Walker, RIM, 2 mos
Sub-Lieut A R S Warden, R I M 3 mos

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A H Diak, BCS
Mr W E Neale, BCS
Mr A Maclean, B
Mr P Donaldson, B
Mr W J Bryning, B
Mr J McGill, B
Mr W J Kilby, B
Mr P A Lodge M
Major-Gen A R Badcock, CB, ISC
Major-Gen H S Anderson, CB, ISC
Col J Grierson, ISC
Lieut-Col N F F Chamberlain, ISC
Major G C P Oaslow, RE

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major E O Keille, ISC
Major H O Selby, RE
Capt P M Carpendale, ISC
Capt E H F Finch, ISC
Lieut J A G Rainsford, ISC
Lieut A P How, ISC
Lieut T G B Lawrence, ISC
Lieut E M Grimshaw, ISC
Lieut C H R Coles, ISC
Bde-Surg-Lt-Col C W Mac Rury, Bo
Surg-Lt-Col C Little, MD, B
Eng F F Prickard, RIM

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 10.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Lieut Sir E S Smyth, K C M G, from Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen F G Wilkinson.

Norfolk Regt—Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen C Elmhirst, C B, from the South Staffordshire Regt, to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir A Horton, G C B, G C M G, deceased.

Worcestershire Regt—Gen Sir G W A Higginson, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen Sir W Parke, K C B.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Major-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen F G Wilkinson, from the Que